

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Illiteracy, Non-English-Speaking and Alien Problems of Pennsylvania



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FOREWORD

The education of our native illiterates and of our foreign-born groups is one of the outstanding educational problems immediately facing the State and, therefore, one which must have immediate and careful consideration by the Department of Public Instruction. Any solution of this problem must, to be at all satisfactory, be premised upon a sound analysis of the factors that go to form the component parts of the problem.

This Bulletin, the material for which has been prepared and co-ordinated by Mr. A. W. Castle, Director of Extension Education, is presented as a brief preliminary analysis of the principal underlying factors. The Bulletin suggests the need of an aggressive, well-thought-out plan for the solution of the problem and indicates its extent and geographic distribution. It is our thought that this will form the basis for a more permanent contribution in this field after the various officers and agencies interested in the problem have had a further opportunity to go over the material and assist with constructive criticism.

FRANCIS B. HAAS
Superintendent of Public Instruction

August 26, 1925.

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A BRIEF ANALYSIS
OF
THE ILLITERACY, NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING
AND ALIEN PROBLEMS OF PENNSYLVANIA

This study is based upon the 1920 census reports largely. It deals with the following topics in the order given.

- I. General Consideration of Census Figures.
- II. The Non-English-Speaking Population of Pennsylvania.
- III. The Illiterate Population of Pennsylvania.
- IV. The Alien Population of Pennsylvania.
- V. Conclusion.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATION OF CENSUS FIGURES

Since the census figures are our only source of information as to our alien population, our non-English-speaking population, and our illiterate population, and since the standards used in the census enumeration for determining these populations are vigorously challenged by practically every authority, a general consideration of such challenges should serve as a basis for interpreting the tables and graphs of this report.

CENSUS FIGURES ARE A MINIMAL INDEX ONLY:—Census figures serve only as a minimal index. Minimum standards were used by census enumerators for determining both the non-English-speaking and the illiterate populations.

THE NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING POPULATION FIGURES:—The census returns show a total of 162,240 within the State who cannot speak English. These, however, represent those only, who are wholly unable to carry on a conversation in English, however simple. More than this, the securing of this information was subjected to many error hazards such as questions asked and not understood, and questions asked and answered wrongly because of personal sensitiveness, fear of compulsory schooling, fear of losing jobs, and for similar reasons. Consequently these figures are little more than a crude index of the total number wholly unable to speak English.

From the standpoint of industrial and social efficiency, unquestionably thousands were listed by census enumerators as English-speaking who should have been classified* as non-English-speaking. A generous addition to these figures could be made, which would, therefore, vastly more closely approximate the non-English-speaking situation within the State.

THE SOUNDNESS OF THE ILLITERATE POPULATION FIGURES:—The census report shows a total illiteracy for the State of 312,699. This figure also represents a minimal index only of our illiteracy. According to the census report itself, "the illiterate population as shown by the census reports should be understood as representing *only those persons who have had no schooling whatever.*"

In the census enumeration anyone was classified as literate if he could write however little, or however mechanically, in any language, not necessarily English, regardless of his ability to read.

Certainly from the standpoint of education and citizenship in a democracy where the future welfare of all depends upon the intelligence and ideals of the electorate, such a standard for determining illiteracy bears little if any relation to a functioning citizenship.

It is generally conceded that any schooling less than a third-grade or fourth-grade achievement tends to revert to illiteracy. The Army Tests for determining illiteracy, by using a standard varying in different camps from third-grade to seventh-grade achievement, show that the illiteracy of the army group was 25.3% as opposed to the census figures of 4.6% for Pennsylvania and 6.0% for the United States. Any careful study of census reports will show that the army draft group did approximate a cross-section of our population as to illiteracy, in spite of many and repeated asseverations to the contrary.

These facts would indicate that from the standpoint of a functioning literacy we may safely, at least double or triple the census figures on illiteracy, and secure figures more truly indicative of our illiteracy problems.

THE SOUNDNESS OF THE ARMY TESTS FIGURES:—The army illiteracy test of one and a half millions of men in various camps showed an illiteracy of 25.3%. The contention is made that this figure does not indicate the illiteracy of our total population because the army group was composed of men exclusively from a definite age-group, and did not represent a true illiteracy cross-section of our total population.

The 1920 census report will show that for our total population, the male illiteracy is only 5.9% as opposed to a female illiteracy of about 6.1%. More than this, of the age-group "21 years and over",

the male illiteracy is only 7% as opposed to a female illiteracy of 7.3%. These figures would tend to indicate that the total illiteracy in the United States, if determined by standards comparable to those of the Army Tests, would show an illiteracy slightly in excess of the army test figures of 25.3%, rather than one far below it.

Moreover, a careful study of census returns will show that the age group 20 to 34 lacks approximately 0.5% of having the same rate of illiteracy as the total population. This would indicate further that our total illiteracy if determined by the same standards, is of a higher rate than that of the army draft age-group.

While the third contention that a greater number of foreign-born arrive during the age period 21 to 31 years, and the greater part of these is males, is true, the fact remains that foreign-born males show a much lower percent of illiteracy than do foreign-born females, which fact when combined with the fact that the rate of this total age-group is less than that for our total population, is further evidence that the Army Test findings were too low rather than too high. Given the same standards for determining illiteracy, i. e., approximately fourth-grade achievement, our total population would, according to this evidence, show a rate of illiteracy at least slightly in excess of the Army Tests figure of 25.3%.

II. THE NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

In this section dealing with inability to speak English in Pennsylvania, the figures used are taken as largely as possible from the census report of 1920. No data were available as to the non-English-speaking population for counties of Pennsylvania, however. The Census Bureau reports that no distribution for states by counties was made of data on inability to speak English.

The figures used as a basis for distribution by counties were secured by tabulating from the original census returns. This original tabulation was found to be at variance with the gross totals of the census report, however. To correct, in a measure, this error, the difference was pro-rated on a percentage basis, among the counties of the state, and appropriate deductions were made from the county totals shown by the tabulated figures.

Granting a rather uniform distribution of error in the original tabulation, the figures listed here are probably as closely indicative of the distribution among counties of our non-English-speaking population as would be a more detailed statement from the Census Bureau.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES:—
Census figures show for the United States a total of 13,497,886

foreign-born whites ten years of age and over, and a total of 1,488,948, or 11.0% of these, who are wholly unable to speak English.

Table I shows a rank order distribution by states of inability to speak English. Pennsylvania ranks third among the states in non-English-speaking people, with 162,240 or 11.8% of the total foreign-born population ten years of age and over, unable to speak English. This is slightly in excess of the rate for the country as a unit.

Graph I indicates the marked variation of numbers of foreign-born whites unable to speak English in the different states, ranging from 116 in South Carolina to 290,200 in New York. From this graph a marked concentration in fourteen states, of those unable to speak English, is apparent. Of the total number in the United States who are unable to speak English, 746,462 persons, or over 50%, are found in New York, Texas, Illinois and Pennsylvania, alone.

*INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH IN PENNSYLVANIA:—*Table II indicates that inability to speak English is definitely a problem of adult education. Of 162,240 in Pennsylvania who are unable to speak English, 160,118 or over 98% of these are twenty-one years of age and over.

Of the twenty cities listed in Table II, thirteen have a percentage of non-English-speaking people greater than that for the entire state and seven have less. This seems to indicate a slight tendency toward concentration in cities but a rather even distribution between urban and rural districts must prevail. One seems safe in concluding that many small mining towns with a pronounced non-English-speaking population offset the non-English-speaking population of larger cities.

*INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH BY COUNTIES:—*Table III indicates the distribution by counties of foreign-born whites ten years of age and over, the number of these unable to speak English, and the rank order of counties in this respect. Graph II, based upon Table III, shows a comparison of the non-English-speaking population of the counties of the state.

It is noteworthy from an educational point of view, that, of a state total of 162,240 unable to speak English, 113,303, or over 69% of these are found in ten counties of the state, and that of this state total, 70,000, or over 43%, are found in Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Luzerne Counties alone.

Further evidence of this concentration is found in the fact that forty counties have less than 1,000 each of these, with a total for the forty counties of only 11,269 or less than 7% of the total number of the state.

Obviously, attention should be given first to those counties in which the number unable to speak English demands serious and immediate consideration. Probably this effort could be limited to twenty counties to begin with, with definite attention given to certain districts in other counties. Effective work in the first ten counties of Graph II, alone, would greatly reduce the non-English-speaking population of Pennsylvania.

Table I

FOREIGN-BORN-WHITE NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING POPULATION
IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES

States	Total Foreign-born White 10 years and over	Total Foreign-born White Non-English-Speaking	Per cent Non-English Speaking	Rank Order of Number of Non-English-Speaking
New York -----	2,752,055	290,200	10.5	1
Texas -----	332,955	172,057	51.7	2
Pennsylvania -----	1,371,402	162,240	11.8	3
Illinois -----	1,194,979	121,965	10.2	4
Massachusetts -----	1,063,572	96,426	9.1	5
Ohio -----	669,924	81,161	12.1	6
New Jersey -----	729,799	73,409	10.1	7
California -----	664,983	69,570	10.5	8
Michigan -----	713,228	68,105	9.5	9
Wisconsin -----	456,420	44,481	9.7	10
Connecticut -----	371,666	38,068	10.2	11
Arizona -----	70,053	36,352	51.9	12
Minnesota -----	482,230	28,311	5.9	13
Rhode Island -----	171,032	21,620	12.6	14
Indiana -----	149,239	13,269	8.9	15
New Mexico -----	26,786	13,225	49.4	16
Kansas -----	108,006	12,027	11.1	17
New Hampshire -----	89,472	11,339	12.7	18
Missouri -----	184,394	11,126	6.0	19
West Virginia -----	60,679	11,121	18.3	20
Colorado -----	114,285	10,650	9.3	21
Maine -----	104,585	10,333	9.9	22
North Dakota -----	129,951	10,189	7.8	23
Iowa -----	223,752	9,559	4.3	24
Nebraska -----	148,209	9,186	6.2	25
Florida -----	42,057	7,918	18.8	26
Washington -----	244,881	7,796	3.2	27
Maryland -----	101,155	7,765	7.7	28
Oklahoma -----	39,020	5,362	13.7	29
South Dakota -----	81,781	4,861	5.9	30
Louisiana -----	44,244	3,683	8.3	31
Oregon -----	100,672	3,342	3.3	32
Montana -----	91,729	3,098	3.4	33
Vermont -----	42,701	3,065	7.2	34
Delaware -----	19,541	2,733	14.0	35
Utah -----	55,724	2,303	4.1	36
Wyoming -----	24,762	2,003	8.1	37
Idaho -----	38,379	1,956	5.1	38
Nevada -----	14,586	1,509	10.3	39
Virginia -----	30,325	1,135	3.7	40
Dist. of Columbia -----	28,292	779	2.8	41
Alabama -----	17,393	724	4.2	42
Arkansas -----	13,834	697	5.0	43
Kentucky -----	30,603	688	2.2	44
Tennessee -----	15,297	506	3.3	45
Mississippi -----	7,918	445	5.6	46
Georgia -----	16,028	285	1.8	47
North Carolina -----	6,981	190	2.7	48
South Carolina -----	6,327	116	1.8	49
Totals -----	13,497,886	1,488,948	11.0	

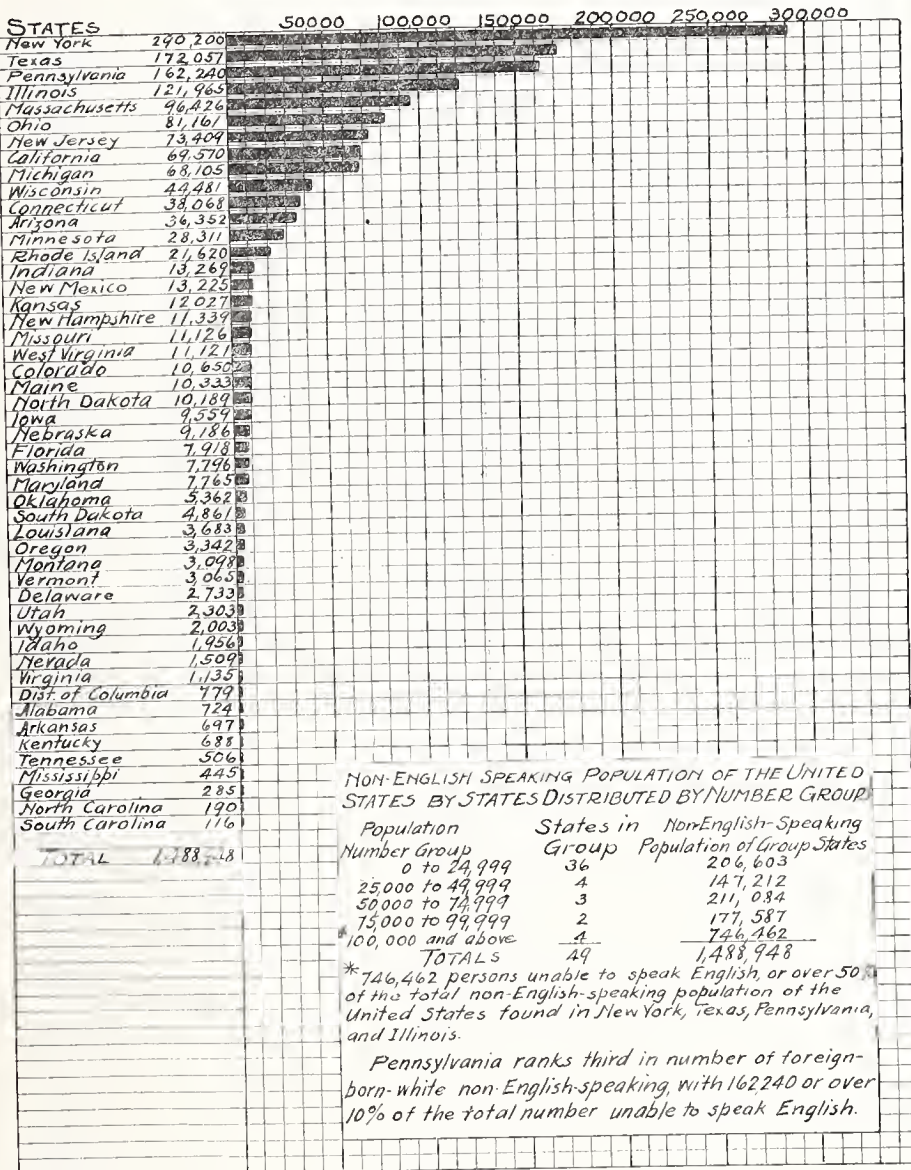
Table II
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE
UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH

For United States	Male	Female	Total
Total -----	680,033	803,915	1,488,948
10-14 years -----	14,163	13,986	28,149
15-19 years -----	20,651	23,060	43,711
20-24 years -----	48,971	70,121	119,092
25-34 years -----	183,263	231,006	414,269
35-44 years -----	177,541	184,371	361,912
45-54 years -----	118,025	121,470	239,495
55-64 years -----	63,164	84,596	147,760
65 years and over -----	50,847	78,598	129,445
Unknown -----	3,408	1,707	5,115
For Pennsylvania			
Total -----	76,308	85,932	162,240
10-14 years -----	310	282	592
15-19 years -----	798	732	1,530
20-24 years -----	3,593	6,769	10,362
25-34 years -----	12,121	29,460	51,581
35-44 years -----	24,368	23,387	47,755
45-54 years -----	15,412	13,629	29,041
55-64 years -----	6,188	7,116	13,304
65 years and over -----	3,071	4,475	7,546
Unknown -----	492	82	574

Cities of Pennsylvania	Total 10 years and over	Unable to Speak English			Per cent
		Male	Female	Total	
Allentown -----	8,505	490	773	1,263	14.9
Aitoona -----	5,228	269	357	626	12.2
Bethlehem -----	10,795	1,482	1,204	2,686	24.9
Chester -----	11,133	1,096	688	1,784	16.0
Easton -----	3,944	216	271	487	12.3
Erie -----	17,103	1,440	1,276	2,716	15.9
Harrisburg -----	4,093	184	246	430	10.5
Hazleton -----	5,971	137	357	494	7.9
Johnstown -----	12,013	682	734	1,416	11.8
Lancaster -----	2,692	53	74	127	4.7
MenacSPORT -----	11,769	1,072	776	1,848	15.7
New Castle -----	8,551	652	785	1,437	16.8
Norristown -----	4,250	389	451	840	19.8
Philadelphia -----	393,747	13,324	18,418	31,742	8.1
Pittsburgh -----	119,182	4,938	5,386	10,324	8.7
Reading -----	9,449	691	806	1,497	14.9
Scranton -----	28,321	1,045	1,417	2,462	8.7
Wilkes-Barre -----	14,460	902	1,135	2,037	14.1
Williamsport -----	2,244	176	161	337	15.0
York -----	1,182	29	29	58	4.9

Graph I

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE NON ENGLISH SPEAKING POPULATION GRAPH FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.



U.S. Census 1920.

AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Table III
NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING POPULATION—PENNSYLVANIA BY
COUNTIES

County	Foreign-born Population (10 Years and over)	Unable to Speak English	Rank Order of Counties		
			County	Unable to Speak English	Rank
Adams	162	19	Philadelphia	31,742	1
Allegheny	245,962	25,181	Allegheny	25,181	2
Armstrong	9,013	1,121	Luzerne	13,077	3
Beaver	23,533	2,408	Lackawanna	7,896	4
Bedford	818	256	Westmoreland	7,189	5
Berks	11,950	2,231	Northampton	6,936	6
Blair	8,433	943	Fayette	5,635	7
Bradford	1,862	207	Cambria	5,400	8
Bucks	8,209	988	Washington	5,316	9
Butler	7,471	600	Schuylkill	4,871	10
Cambria	38,045	5,460	Lehigh	3,339	11
Cameron	575	44	Erie	3,256	12
Carbon	10,916	3,227	Carbon	3,227	13
Centre	2,464	272	Montgomery	3,096	14
Chester	9,554	1,956	Delaware	2,848	15
Clarion	1,237	133	Lawrence	2,436	16
Clearfield	13,833	1,340	Beaver	2,408	17
Clinton	2,132	168	Jefferson	2,255	18
Columbia	3,254	336	Berks	2,231	19
Crawford	3,913	364	Mercer	2,203	20
Cumberland	625	52	Chester	1,956	21
Dauphin	10,219	1,793	Dauphin	1,793	22
Delaware	25,611	2,848	Northumberland	1,740	23
Elk	6,141	489	Clearfield	1,340	24
Erie	22,135	3,256	Indiana	1,304	25
Fayette	37,675	5,635	Armstrong	1,121	26
Forest	436	36	Somerset	1,115	27
Franklin	880	48	Bucks	988	28
Fulton	18	29	Blair	943	29
Greene	1,639	332	Lebanon	688	30
Huntingdon	1,995	439	Venango	687	31
Indiana	13,515	1,304	Butler	600	32
Jefferson	7,220	2,255	Lancaster	563	33
Juniata	39	21	Elk	489	34
Lackawanna	64,208	7,896	Susquehanna	488	35
Lancaster	4,280	563	McKean	467	36
Lawrence	15,367	2,436	Lycoming	460	37
Lebanon	2,626	688	Huntingdon	439	38
Lehigh	15,360	3,339	Wayne	376	39
Luzerne	86,993	13,077	Crawford	364	40
Lycoming	3,492	460	Warren	340	41
McKean	6,387	467	Columbia	336	42
Mercer	15,670	2,203	Greene	332	43
Mifflin	771	128	Wyoming	313	44
Monroe	1,042	177	Centre	272	45
Montgomery	24,380	3,096	Bedford	256	46
Montour	756	69	Tioga	235	47
Northampton	26,607	6,936	Bradford	207	48
Northumberland	13,136	1,740	Monroe	177	49
Perry	174	23	Clinton	168	50
Philadelphia	393,747	31,742	Sullivan	161	51
Pike	594	24	Potter	138	52
Potter	1,439	138	Clarion	133	53
Schuylkill	34,888	4,871	Mifflin	128	54
Snyder	39	51	York	93	55
Somerset	12,030	1,115	Montour	69	56
Sullivan	905	161	Cumberland	52	57
Susquehanna	3,003	488	Snyder	51	58
Tioga	2,339	235	Franklin	48	59
Union	83	12	Cameron	44	60
Venango	3,662	687	Forest	36	61
Warren	5,378	340	Fulton	29	62
Washington	40,912	5,316	Pike	24	63
Wayne	2,406	376	Perry	23	64
Westmoreland	55,681	7,189	Juniata	21	65
Wyoming	543	313	Adams	19	66
York	1,955	93	Union	12	67
Totals	1,371,402	162,240		162,240	

Graph II

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING POPULATION GRAPH FOR PENNSYLVANIA

BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES 5000 10000 15000 20000 25000 30000 35000

Philadelphia	31,742
Allegheny	25,181
Luzerne	13,077
Lockavanna	7,896
Westmoreland	7,189
Northampton	6,936
Fayette	5,635
Cambria	5,460
Washington	5,316
Schuylkill	4,871
Lehigh	3,339
Erie	3,256
Carbon	3,227
Montgomery	3,096
Delaware	2,848
Lawrence	2,436
Beaver	2,408
Jefferson	2,255
Bucks	2,203
Mercer	1,956
Chester	1,793
Dauphin	1,740
Northumberland	1,340
Cleefield	1,304
Indiana	1,121
Armstrong	1,115
Somerset	988
Bucks	943
Blair	688
Lebanon	617
Yanango	600
Butler	563
Lancaster	489
Eik	488
Susquehanna	467
McKean	460
Lycoming	439
Huntingdon	376
Wayne	364
Cranford	340
Warren	336
Columbia	332
Green	313
Wyoming	272
Centre	256
Bedford	235
Toga	207
Bradford	177
Monroe	168
Clinton	161
Sullivan	138
Potter	133
Clarion	128
Mifflin	93
York	69
Montour	52
Cumberland	51
Snyder	48
Franklin	44
Cameron	36
Forest	29
Fulton	24
Pike	23
Perry	21
Juniata	19
Adams	12
Union	12
TOTAL	162,240

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES DISTRIBUTED BY NUMBER GROUPS.

Population Number Groups	Counties in Group	Non-English-speaking Popu- ati of Group Counties
0 to 999	40	11,269
1000 to 1999	7	10,369
2000 to 2999	6	14,381
3000 to 3999	4	12,918
* 4000 and above	10	113,303
TOTALS	67	162,240

* 113,303 non-English-speaking people or over 69% of the entire non-English-speaking population found in ten counties.

70,000 non-English-speaking people or over 43% of the total non-English-speaking population found in Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne counties.

U.S. Census 1920

AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER.
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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III. THE ILLITERATE POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

This section dealing with the illiterate population of Pennsylvania will consist of four sub-sections as follows:

1. Total illiteracy of Pennsylvania.
2. Foreign-born white illiteracy of Pennsylvania.
3. Native white illiteracy of Pennsylvania.
4. Negro illiteracy of Pennsylvania.

These sub-sections will be discussed in the order given.

1

TOTAL ILLITERACY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Of a total population in the United States 10 years and over of 82,739,315, there are 4,931,905 who are illiterate. Pennsylvania with 312,699 illiterates ranks third among the states of the Union.

Tables IV and V show a total illiteracy for all classes of Pennsylvania of 4.6% and a total illiteracy for all classes of the United States of 6.0%. By comparison with the total illiteracy of the United States an advantage in favor of Pennsylvania is maintained almost without exception for all classes and age groups. For age group 10 to 15 years including all classes, Pennsylvania shows an illiteracy of 0.3% as opposed to 2.3% total illiteracy of all classes for the United States as a whole. For the age group 16 to 20 years including all classes, Pennsylvania shows an illiteracy of 0.8% as opposed to 3.3% total illiteracy of all classes for the United States as a whole. For age group 21 years and over including all classes, Pennsylvania shows an illiteracy of 6.0% as opposed to 7.1% total illiteracy of all classes for the United States as a whole.

In one class only does Pennsylvania as a state show a greater percentage of total illiteracy than that of the United States as a whole and that is the foreign-born white illiterates of age group 21 years and over. For this group, Pennsylvania shows 20.1% of illiteracy as opposed to 13.7% illiteracy for the United States as a whole.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES:—
Graph III indicates a wide variation among states in numbers of illiterates ranging from 3,149 in Wyoming to 425,022 in New York. It is interesting to note that 2,631,581 or over 53% of the total number of illiterates in the United States are found in nine states.

TOTAL ILLITERACY IN PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES AND AGE GROUPS:—Table VI indicates a classification by counties of total illiteracy in the three age groups as follows: 10 to 15 years, 16 to 20 years, and 21 years and over. This Table offers further evidence that illiteracy in Pennsylvania is largely a problem of Adult Education. The total illiteracy for age group 10 to 15 years is 3,007, for age group 16 to 20 years it is 5,827, and for age group 21 years and over it is 303,865. With a total illiteracy of 312,699, we find within the age group 21 years and over, over 97% of the total illiterate population.

TOTAL ILLITERACY OF PENNSYLVANIA BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES:—Table VII shows a distribution of the total illiteracy in Pennsylvania by classes and counties. This table indicates that of a total illiteracy of 312,699, over 82% or 258,812 of these are of the foreign-born white group. The native white illiterates are 38,870 in number, the negro illiterates are 14,645 in number, while the Indian, Chinese, Japanese and other illiterates are only 372 in number.

TOTAL ILLITERACY FOR PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES:—Table VIII represents a rank order distribution of the total illiteracy of Pennsylvania by counties. Of a total population 10 years and over of 6,769,322, we find 312,699 illiterates. Graph IV indicates the uneven distribution among counties of the total illiterate population. Of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania there are 28 in which less than one thousand illiterates each can be found, totaling together only 13,667. In 9 counties are found 206,428 illiterates or over 66% of the total illiterate population of the state. It is interesting to note also that in Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne counties alone are found 130,074 illiterates or over 41% of the total illiterate population of the state.

A comprehensive consideration of illiteracy demands, however, a classification of total illiteracy into three groups, namely, foreign-born white illiterates, native white illiterates, and negro illiterates. These groups will be discussed in the order given in the following sub-sections.

It should be observed, however, that there is but little of certainty in the census report of illiteracy in homes for the feeble-minded and similar institutions. According to a communication from the Bureau of Census in this connection, no instructions were given enumerators as to such institutions. In a few instances investigations showed that the population of these institutions had been returned as literate. In the report for Pennsylvania, however, it seems evident that the report for illiterates of Venango County must include the population of the Polk State School. Therefore, the total illiteracy of the state should be considered with this reservation in mind.

Table IV
ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES
BY CLASSES, SEX, AND AGE-GROUPS

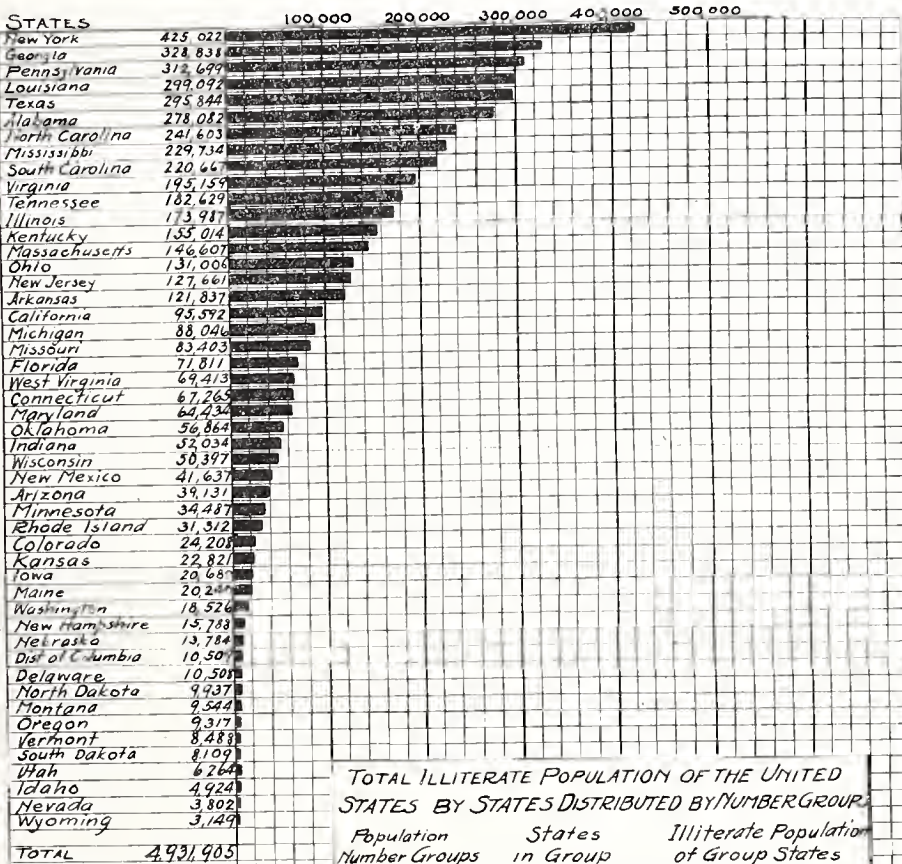
Age Groups & Classes	Total Number	Number Illiterates			Per cent Illit.
		Male	Female	Total	
10 years and over					
All Classes -----	82,739,315	2,540,209	2,391,905	4,931,905	6.0
Urban -----	43,978,576	926,289	1,028,823	1,955,112	4.4
Rural -----	38,760,739	1,613,920	1,362,873	2,976,793	7.7
Native White of Native Parentage	44,077,564	614,612	495,263	1,109,875	2.5
Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage -----	16,784,299	70,095	62,602	132,697	0.8
Foreign-born White -----	13,497,886	866,822	896,918	1,763,740	13.1
Negro -----	8,053,225	942,368	899,793	1,842,161	22.9
10 to 15 years					
All Classes -----	12,502,582	169,831	122,636	292,467	2.3
Native White of Native Parentage	7,576,827	50,895	34,590	85,485	1.1
Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage -----	3,020,339	8,699	7,933	16,632	0.6
Foreign-born White -----	413,261	9,096	9,087	18,183	4.4
Negro -----	1,450,996	98,144	68,272	166,416	11.5
16 to 20 years					
All Classes -----	9,350,213	178,010	128,317	306,327	3.3
Native White of Native Parentage	5,493,480	54,374	31,705	86,079	1.6
Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage -----	2,156,476	7,193	6,514	13,707	0.6
Foreign-born White -----	585,905	17,663	20,749	38,412	6.6
Negro -----	1,079,754	95,995	66,763	162,758	15.1
21 years and over					
All Classes -----	60,886,520	2,192,368	2,140,743	4,333,111	7.1
Native White of Native Parentage	31,007,257	509,343	428,968	938,311	3.0
Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage -----	11,607,484	54,203	48,155	102,358	0.9
Foreign-born White -----	12,498,720	840,063	867,082	1,707,145	13.7
Negro -----	5,522,475	748,229	764,758	1,512,987	27.4

Table V
ILLITERACY IN PENNSYLVANIA BY CLASSES AND AGE-GROUPS

Classes	Total Number	Number Illiterates			Per cent Illit.
		Male	Female	Total	
10 years and over					
All Classes -----	6,769,322	163,559	149,140	312,699	4.6
Urban -----	4,426,685	103,167	101,853	205,020	4.6
Rural -----	2,342,637	60,392	47,287	107,679	4.6
Native White of Native Parentage	3,652,305	15,361	14,616	29,977	0.8
Native White of Foreign-born or Mixed Parentage -----	1,503,077	4,308	4,585	8,893	0.6
Foreign-born White -----	1,371,402	135,560	123,252	258,812	18.9
Negro -----	240,027	7,975	6,670	14,645	6.1
10 to 15 years					
All Classes -----	906,916	1,539	1,468	3,007	0.3
Native White of Native Parentage	583,193	796	709	1,505	0.3
Native White of Foreign-born or Mixed Parentage -----	349,940	440	428	868	0.2
Foreign-born White -----	38,972	230	258	488	1.3
Negro -----	24,718	71	73	144	0.6
16 to 20 years					
All Classes -----	733,315	2,909	2,918	5,827	0.8
Native White of Native Parentage	432,876	946	653	1,599	0.4
Native White of Foreign-born or Mixed Parentage -----	217,765	442	474	916	0.4
Foreign-born White -----	58,397	1,212	1,640	2,852	4.9
Negro -----	24,083	302	151	453	1.9
21 years and over					
All Classes -----	5,039,091	159,111	144,754	303,865	6.0
Native White of Native Parentage	2,636,236	13,619	13,254	26,873	1.0
Native White of Foreign-born or Mixed Parentage -----	935,372	3,426	3,683	7,109	0.8
Foreign-born White -----	1,274,033	134,118	121,354	255,472	20.1
Negro -----	191,226	7,602	6,446	14,048	7.3

Graph III

TOTAL ILLITERACY GRAPH FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES



U.S. Census 1920

AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Table VI

TOTAL ILLITERACY IN PENNSYLVANIA—BY COUNTIES AND AGE GROUPS

County	County Seat	10 to 15 years	16 to 20 years	21 years and over	Total
Adams	Gettysburg	17	17	400	434
Allegheny	Pittsburgh	284	539	43,411	44,234
Armstrong	Kittanning	37	64	2,270	2,371
Beaver	Beaver	30	106	5,058	5,194
Bedford	Bedford	49	52	830	931
Berks	Reading	53	101	4,254	4,408
Blair	Hollidaysburg	60	65	2,447	2,572
Bradford	Towanda	12	17	812	841
Bucks	Doylestown	14	42	1,604	1,660
Butler	Butler	31	28	1,693	1,752
Cambria	Ebensburg	97	153	8,672	8,922
Cameron	Emmorton			158	158
Carbon	Mauch Chunk	20	55	3,766	3,841
Centre	Bellefonte	20	28	570	618
Chester	West Chester	319	331	3,487	4,137
Clarion	Clarion	13	19	478	510
Clearfield	Clearfield	31	55	3,905	3,991
Clinton	Lock Haven	11	18	610	639
Columbia	Bloomsburg	11	13	1,025	1,049
Crawford	Meadville	7	16	707	730
Cumberland	Carlisle	13	29	641	683
Dauphin	Harrisburg	23	86	3,069	3,178
Delaware	Media	63	197	5,960	6,120
Elk	Edgewood	5	24	776	805
Erie	Erie	32	105	4,740	4,873
Fayette	Uniontown	99	183	10,799	11,081
Forest	Tionesta	3	1	148	152
Franklin	Chambersburg	33	43	779	855
Fulton	McConnellsburg	8	8	154	170
Greene	Waynesburg	17	18	1,018	1,053
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	22	69	1,143	1,234
Indiana	Indiana	39	80	3,974	4,093
Jefferson	Brookville	15	23	1,556	1,604
Juniata	Wifflintown	8	8	193	199
Lackawanna	Scranton	126	262	18,051	18,439
Lancaster	Lancaster	29	48	1,894	1,971
Lawrence	New Castle	29	74	4,035	4,138
Lebanon	Lebanon	13	16	1,901	1,930
Lehigh	Allentown	26	51	2,000	2,077
Luzerne	Wilkes-Barre	149	305	26,755	27,209
Lycoming	Williamsport	22	24	933	1,079
McKean	Smethport	11	16	674	701
Mercer	Mercer	17	60	4,440	4,517
Mifflin	Lewistown	21	17	535	573
Monroe	Stroudsburg	9	20	417	446
Montgomery	Norristown	59	137	5,483	5,679
Montour	Danville	4	5	554	563
Northampton	Easton	44	125	5,922	6,091
Northumberland	Sunbury	30	38	4,244	4,312
Perry	New Bloomfield	10	13	953	976
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	342	1,020	57,260	58,622
Pike	Milford	4	2	70	76
Potter	Coudersport	13	8	298	319
Schuylkill	Pottsville	58	159	12,564	12,774
Snyder	Middleburg	4	10	969	983
Somerset	Somerset	57	73	3,596	3,726
Sullivan	Tionesta	5	5	312	322
Susquehanna	Montrose	8	15	745	768
Tioga	Wellshoro	10	22	688	720
Union	Lewistown	3	2	170	175
Venango	Franklin	188	208	1,273	1,669
Warren	Warren	5	9	1,063	1,077
Washington	Washington	72	163	9,822	10,057
Wayne	Honesdale	11	13	602	626
Westmoreland	Greensburg	88	232	14,761	15,081
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	7	2	175	184
York	York	38	77	1,767	1,882
Totals		3,007	5,827	303,835	312,669

Table VII

ILLITERACY IN PENNSYLVANIA BY CLASSES AND COUNTIES

Counties	Native White Illiterates	Foreign-born White Illiterates	Negro Illiterates	Indian, Chinese Japanese and other Illiterates	Total Illiterates All Classes
Adams	412	6	16	0	434
Allegheny	1,943	39,598	2,626	67	44,234
Armstrong	545	1,758	65	3	2,371
Beaver	304	4,653	233	4	5,194
Bedford	713	182	36	0	931
Berks	1,516	2,842	48	2	4,408
Blair	838	1,654	76	4	2,572
Bradford	411	425	5	0	841
Bucks	333	1,223	101	3	1,660
Butler	236	1,494	20	2	1,752
Cambria	820	7,915	183	4	8,922
Cameron	20	105	5	0	128
Carbon	497	3,342	1	1	3,841
Centre	319	265	33	1	618
Chester	1,023	2,234	877	3	4,137
Clarion	312	194	4	0	510
Clearfield	452	2,813	25	1	3,291
Clinton	365	325	9	0	639
Columbia	262	784	3	0	1,049
Crawford	187	518	24	1	730
Cumberland	468	81	134	0	683
Dauphin	1,015	2,341	716	6	4,078
Delaware	743	4,307	1,040	30	6,120
Elk	109	677	18	1	805
Erie	355	4,479	29	10	4,873
Fayette	1,479	9,125	473	4	11,081
Forest	95	57	0	0	152
Franklin	663	37	155	0	855
Fulton	159	1	10	0	170
Greene	389	647	17	0	1,053
Huntingdon	419	733	85	0	1,237
Indiana	374	2,961	49	2	3,386
Jefferson	252	1,344	7	1	1,604
Juniata	127	6	6	0	139
Lackawanna	816	17,605	15	3	18,439
Lancaster	1,241	426	233	1	1,901
Lawrence	241	3,843	100	4	4,188
Lebanon	690	514	26	0	1,230
Lehigh	533	2,129	15	0	2,677
Luzerne	1,774	25,392	41	2	27,209
Lycoming	397	566	66	0	1,029
McKean	127	566	8	0	701
Mercer	218	4,097	198	4	4,517
Mifflin	389	154	29	1	573
Monroe	244	190	12	0	446
Montgomery	883	4,340	447	9	5,679
Montour	372	188	3	0	563
Northampton	920	5,138	31	2	6,091
Northumberland	682	3,611	19	0	4,312
Perry	244	28	4	0	276
Philadelphia	2,764	50,379	5,316	172	58,631
Pike	64	11	1	0	76
Potter	153	165	1	0	319
Schuylkill	1,248	11,512	11	3	12,774
Snyder	281	1	1	0	283
Somerset	898	2,782	48	3	3,729
Sullivan	53	269	0	0	322
Susquehanna	149	618	1	0	768
Tioga	269	444	6	1	720
Union	163	9	3	0	175
Venango	1,123	503	41	2	1,669
Warren	395	667	14	1	1,077
Washington	734	8,942	378	3	10,057
Wayne	187	419	18	2	626
Westmoreland	992	13,823	259	7	15,081
Wyoming	76	10	0	0	184
York	1,460	249	171	2	1,882
Totals	38,870	258,812	14,645	372	312,699

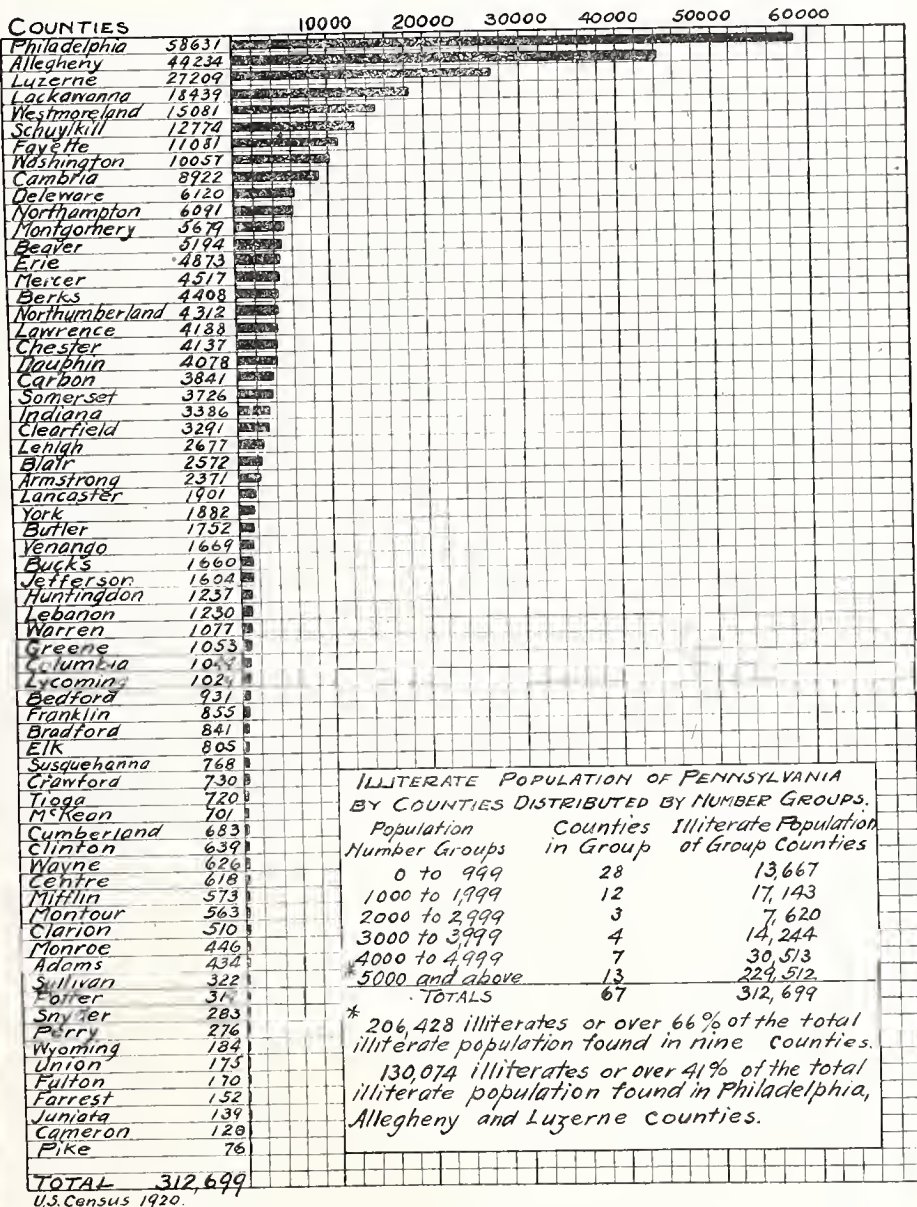
Table VIII

TOTAL ILLITERACY RANK ORDER BY COUNTIES FOR PENNSYLVANIA

County	Total Population 10 yrs. & Over	Total Illiteracy	Percent Illiterate	Rank Order Number Illiterate
Philadelphia	1,477,666	58,631	4.0	1
Allegheny	919,386	44,234	4.8	2
Luzerne	287,152	27,209	9.5	3
Lackawanna	213,641	18,439	8.6	4
Westmoreland	199,171	15,081	7.6	5
Schuylkill	162,373	12,774	7.9	6
Fayette	134,430	11,081	8.2	7
Washington	137,426	10,057	7.3	8
Cambria	141,092	8,922	6.3	9
Delaware	138,358	6,120	4.4	10
Northampton	117,990	6,091	5.2	11
Montgomery	159,872	5,679	3.6	12
Beaver	84,111	5,194	6.2	13
Erie	120,970	4,873	4.0	14
Mercer	73,062	4,517	6.2	15
Berks	161,472	4,408	2.7	16
Northumberland	92,381	4,312	4.7	17
Lawrence	61,346	4,188	6.5	18
Chester	92,250	4,137	4.5	19
Dauphin	123,975	4,078	3.3	20
Carbon	46,042	3,841	8.3	21
Somerset	58,235	3,726	6.4	22
Indiana	56,958	3,386	5.9	23
Clearfield	75,004	3,291	4.4	24
Lehigh	115,883	2,677	2.3	25
Blair	99,173	2,572	2.6	26
Armstrong	55,776	2,371	4.3	27
Lancaster	139,550	1,901	1.4	28
York	115,304	1,882	1.6	29
Butler	58,703	1,752	3.0	30
Venango	47,273	1,669	3.5	31
Bucks	65,843	1,660	2.5	32
Jefferson	45,721	1,604	3.5	33
Huntingdon	30,743	1,237	4.0	34
Lebanon	50,009	1,230	2.5	35
Warren	32,549	1,077	3.2	36
Greene	23,913	1,053	4.4	37
Columbia	37,438	1,049	2.8	38
Lycoming	67,711	1,029	1.5	39
Bedford	28,992	931	3.2	40
Franklin	48,284	855	1.8	41
Bradford	43,005	841	2.0	42
Elk	26,054	805	3.1	43
Susquehanna	27,394	768	2.8	44
Crawford	49,853	730	1.5	45
Tioga	29,874	720	2.4	46
McKean	39,109	701	1.8	47
Cumberland	47,421	683	1.4	48
Clinton	25,999	639	2.5	49
Wayne	22,249	626	2.8	50
Centre	34,179	618	1.8	51
Mifflin	23,914	573	2.4	52
Montour	11,701	563	4.8	53
Clarion	27,741	510	1.8	54
Monroe	19,259	446	2.3	55
Adams	27,157	434	1.6	56
Sullivan	7,164	322	4.5	57
Potter	16,748	319	1.9	58
Snyder	13,391	283	2.1	59
Perry	18,082	276	1.5	60
Wyoming	11,261	184	1.6	61
Union	12,891	175	1.4	62
Fulton	7,286	170	2.3	63
Forest	5,706	152	2.7	64
Juniata	11,166	139	1.2	65
Cameron	4,835	128	2.6	66
Pike	5,655	76	1.3	67
Totals	6,769,322	312,699		

Graph IV

TOTAL ILLITERATE POPULATION GRAPH FOR PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES.



AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE ILLITERACY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Foreign-born white illiteracy, while presenting the most important educational problem of all illiterate groups, is highly concentrated both as to states within the Union and as to counties within the Commonwealth.

*PENNSYLVANIA COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES:—*Graph V shows that of a total of 1,763,740 foreign-born illiterates in the United States, Pennsylvania ranks second among the states with 258,812 of these, or over 14% of the total for all states.

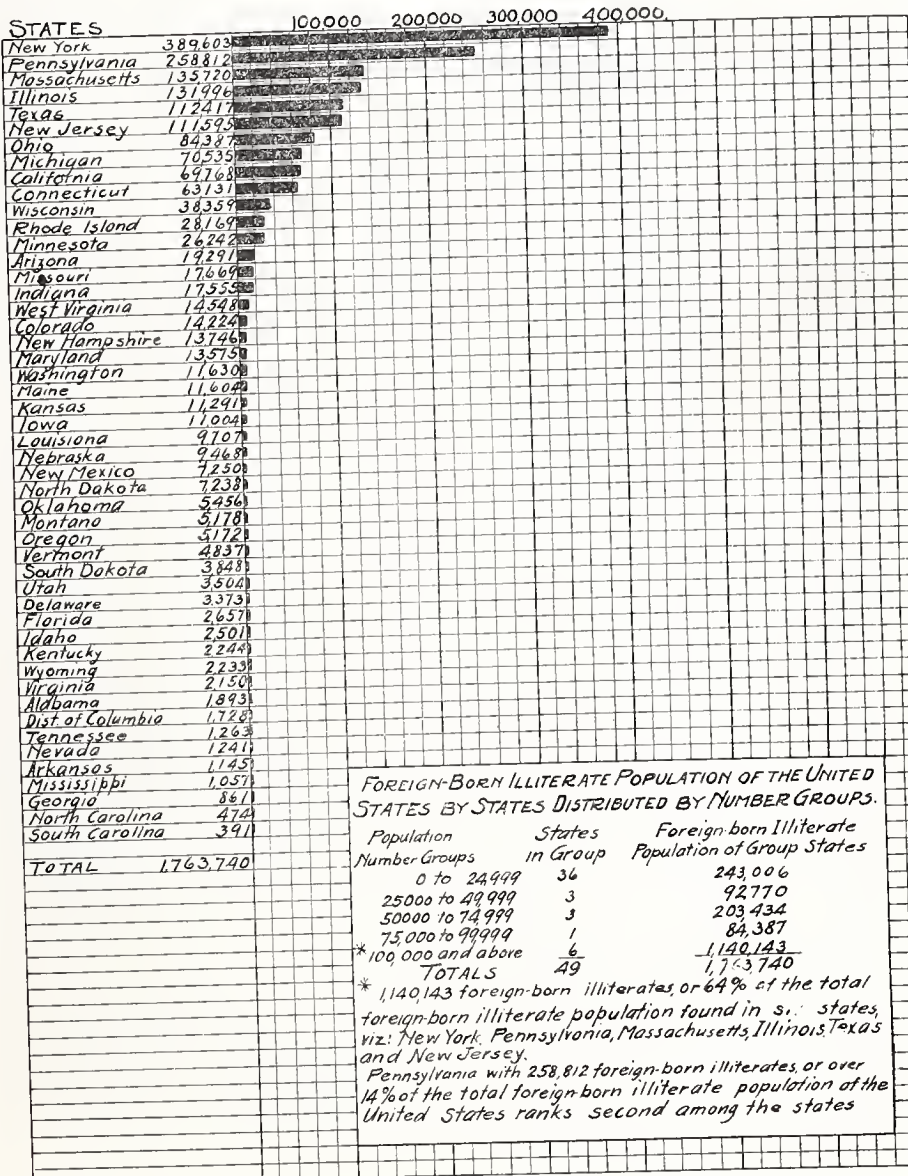
Great variance among states in numbers of foreign-born white illiterates ranges from 391 in South Carolina to 389,603 in New York, as shown by Graph V. Thirty-six states have less than 25,000 illiterates each and 1,140,143 illiterates or over 63% of the total number for the United States are found in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Texas and New Jersey alone.

*FOREIGN-BORN ILLITERACY OF PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES:—*Graph VI shows a rank order distribution of foreign-born white illiterates in Pennsylvania by counties. This graph indicates a very uneven distribution of foreign-born illiterates among the counties of the state ranging from 1 of these in Snyder and Fulton counties to over 50,000 in Philadelphia county. It also shows that there are thirty-seven counties of the state having less than 1,000 foreign-born illiterates each. Among the sixty-seven counties of the state the graph shows ten of these which furnish 189,429 or over 73% of the entire foreign-born white illiterate population of the state. It is likewise significant from an administrative point of view that 115,369 foreign-born white illiterates, or over 44% of the total foreign-born illiterate population of the state are found in Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne counties alone.

Obviously an intensive program of adult education in ten counties of the state would greatly reduce the total illiteracy of the state.

Graph V

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE ILLITERACY GRAPH FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES



FOREIGN-BORN ILLITERATE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES DISTRIBUTED BY NUMBER GROUPS.

Population Number Groups	States in Group	Foreign born Illiterate Population of Group States
0 to 24,999	36	243,006
25,000 to 49,999	3	92,770
50,000 to 74,999	3	203,434
75,000 to 99,999	1	84,387
* 100,000 and above	6	1,140,143
TOTALS	49	1,763,740

* 1,140,143 foreign-born illiterates, or 64% of the total foreign-born illiterate population found in the states, viz: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Texas and New Jersey.

Pennsylvania with 258,812 foreign-born illiterates, or over 14% of the total foreign-born illiterate population of the United States ranks second among the states

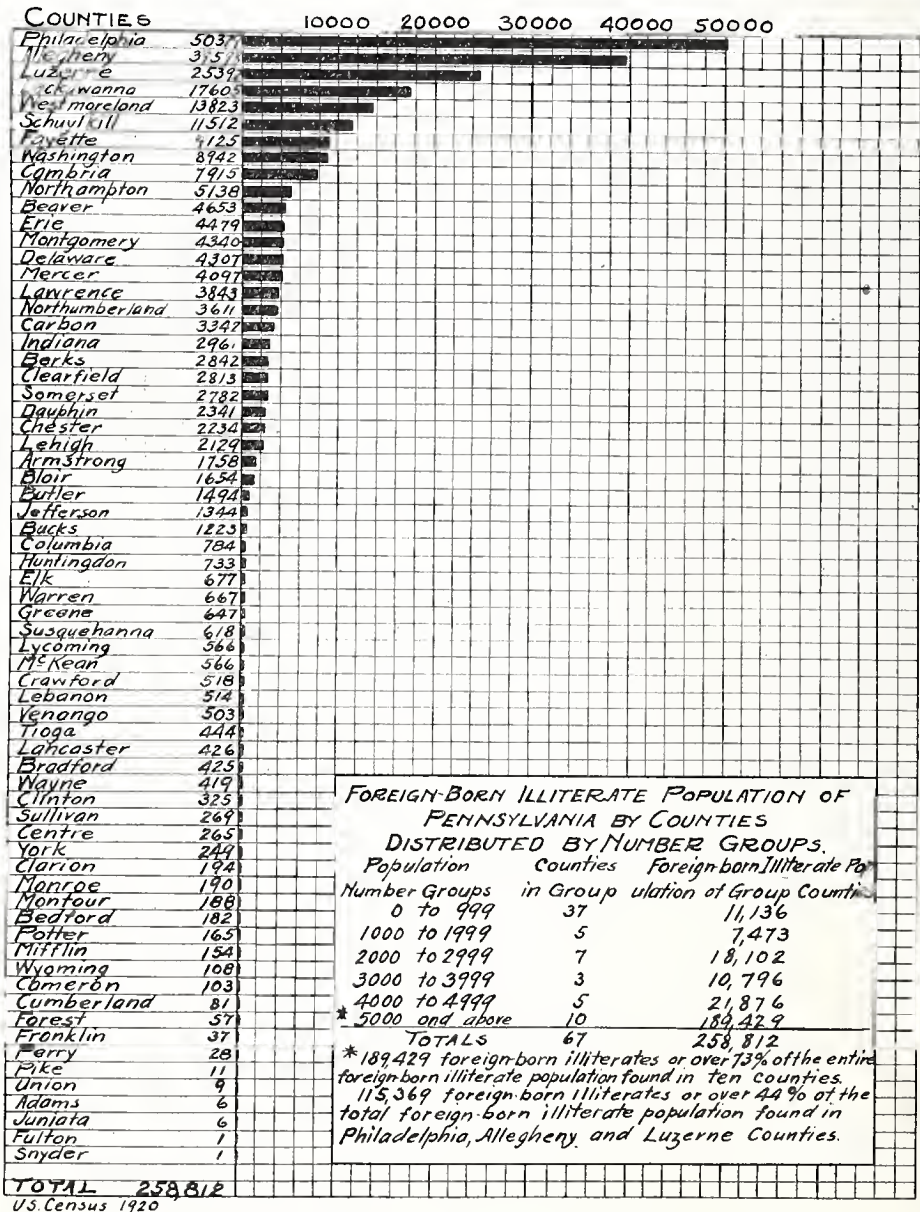
U.S. Census 1924

AGE GROUP 10 YEARS and OVER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1924

Graph VI

FOREIGN BORN ILLITERACY GRAPH FOR PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES



AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NATIVE WHITE ILLITERACY OF PENNSYLVANIA

In consideration of native white illiteracy one is surprised at the numbers reported as illiterate in certain northern states, and in the the numbers of native white illiterates reported for certain counties of Pennsylvania.

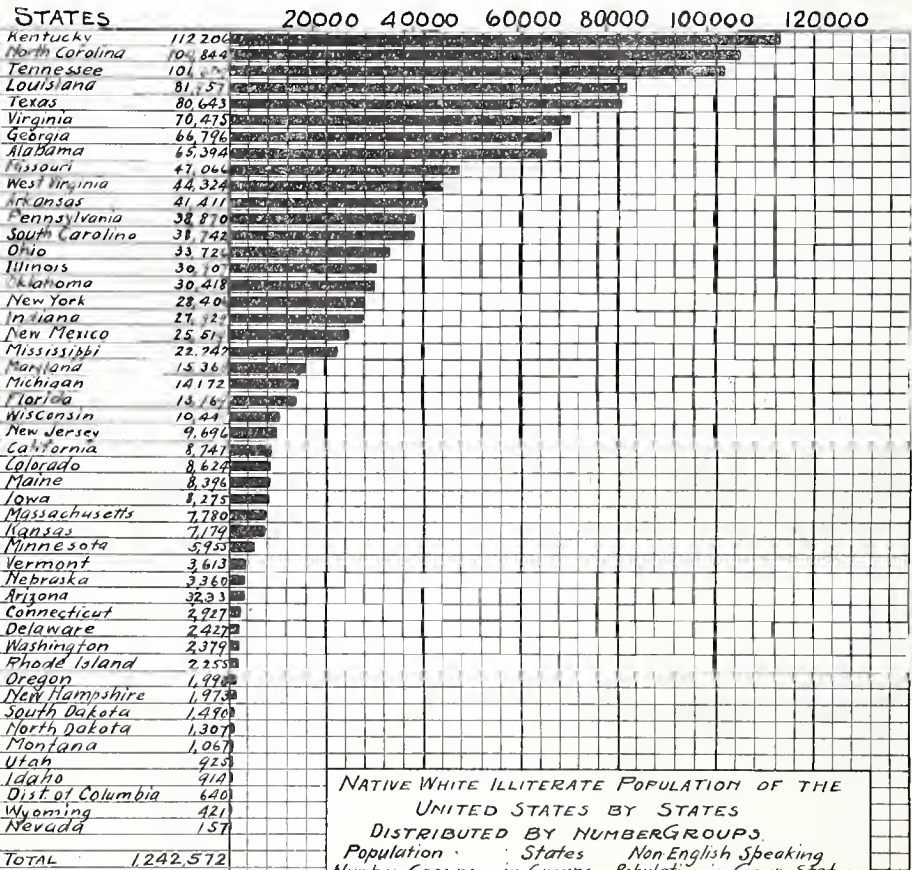
While the standards used by the Census Bureau for determining illiteracy did represent an irreducible minimum, it should be observed that the uncertain and irregular classification of the populations of homes and schools for the feeble-minded probably accounts for the incredibly large numbers of illiterates reported for certain counties within the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPARED TO OTHER STATES:—Graph VII shows that of a total native white population in the United States 10 years of age and over, of 60,861,863, we find 1,242,572 who are illiterate. Pennsylvania ranks twelfth among all the States with 38,870 native white illiterates or over 3% of the total native white illiteracy. Among the thirty-two northern states, Pennsylvania ranks second, with Missouri first, Ohio third, Illinois fourth and New York fifth.

NATIVE WHITE ILLITERACY OF PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES:—Graph VIII shows a rank order of native white illiterates of Pennsylvania by counties. This distribution indicates a rather uneven distribution of this population among the counties of the state, ranging from 20 in Cameron county to 2,764 in Philadelphia county. It is noteworthy that of the sixty-seven counties of the state there are forty-one counties in each of which less than 500 native white illiterates are found. In the first eleven counties in Graph VIII, we find, however, 16,586 native white illiterates or over 42% of the total native white illiterate population of the state. While in many of the counties of the state the number of native white illiterates is too small for an efficient and economical program of adult education, special attention to the first twenty-four counties represented by this graph would do much toward reducing the native white illiteracy of Pennsylvania.

Graph VII

NATIVE WHITE ILLITERACY GRAPH FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.



NATIVE WHITE ILLITERATE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES

DISTRIBUTED BY NUMBER GROUPS

Population Number Groups	States in Groups	Non English Speaking Population in Group States
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0 to 19999	29	148,888
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20000 to 39999	9	276,759
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40000 to 59999	3	132,801
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60000 to 79999	3	202,665
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80000 and above	5	481,459
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TOTALS	49	1,242,572
--------	----	-----------

* 481,459 native-white illiterates, or over 38% of the entire native-white illiteracy found in five states viz: Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas.

Pennsylvania ranks twelfth among the states with 38,742 native-white-illiterates, or over 3% of the total native-white-illiteracy.

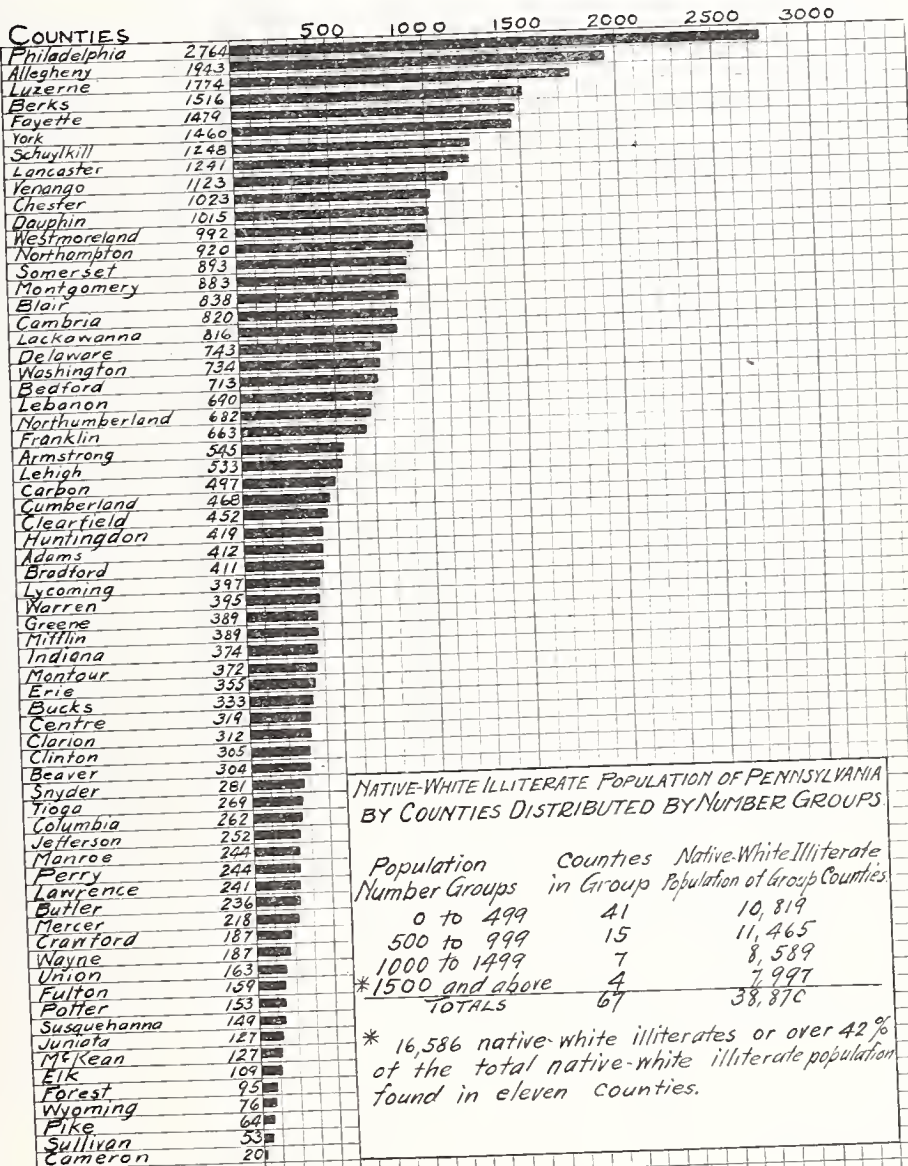
U.S. Census 1920.

AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1924

Graph VIII

NATIVE WHITE ILLITERACY GRAPH FOR PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES.



TOTAL 38870
U.S. Census 1920.

AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

NEGRO ILLITERACY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Negro illiteracy is, of course, a problem of the southern states largely. Gradually, however, negro illiteracy is beginning to demand attention in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, of the Northern States.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES:—

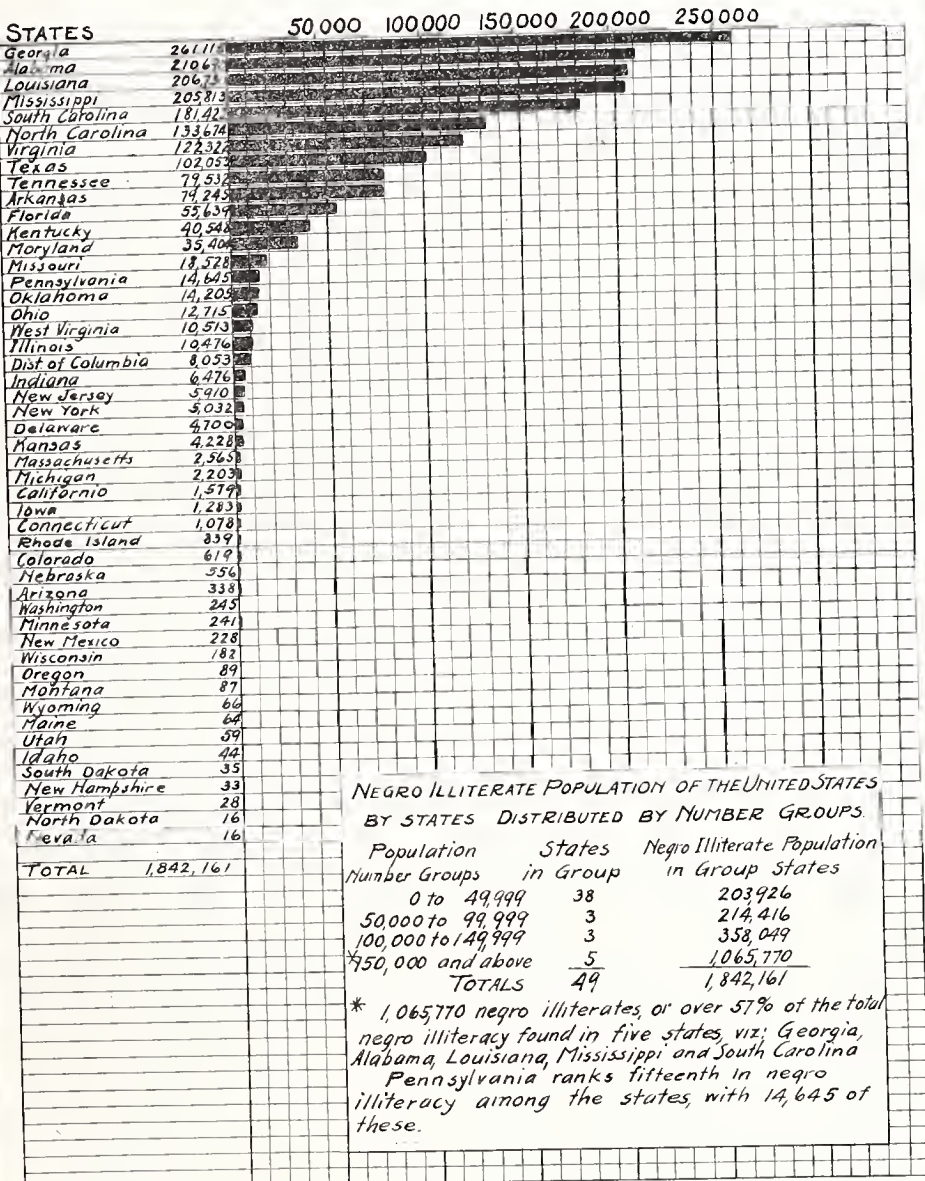
Graph IX shows that of 8,053,225 negroes 10 years of age and over within the United States, we find 1,842,161 who are illiterate. Among the forty-nine states, including the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania ranks fifteenth in negro illiteracy with 14,645 of these. Of the thirty-two northern states, however, Pennsylvania ranks second in the number of negro illiterates, with Missouri first, Ohio third, and Illinois fourth.

NEGRO ILLITERACY OF PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES:—

Graph X shows a rank order of negro illiterates for Pennsylvania by counties. This distribution indicates a concentration of negro illiteracy in about nine counties. The general unevenness of this distribution among the counties of the state is indicated by the range from no negro illiterates in Forest, Sullivan and Wyoming counties to 5,316 negro illiterates in Philadelphia county. It is worthy of note that in forty-nine counties we find less than 100 negro illiterates each, with a total negro illiterate population for the forty-nine counties of 1,005 only. However, 10,575 negro illiterates or over 72% of the total negro illiterate population are found in five counties, and 7,942 negro illiterates or over 54% of the total negro illiterate population are found in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties alone. While the problem of negro illiteracy is not large in most of the counties of our state, some attention should be paid to this specific field in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties at least, and this could be done to some advantage in Delaware, Chester, Dauphin, Fayette, Montgomery, Washington and Westmoreland counties.

Graph IX

NEGRO ILLITERACY GRAPH FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.



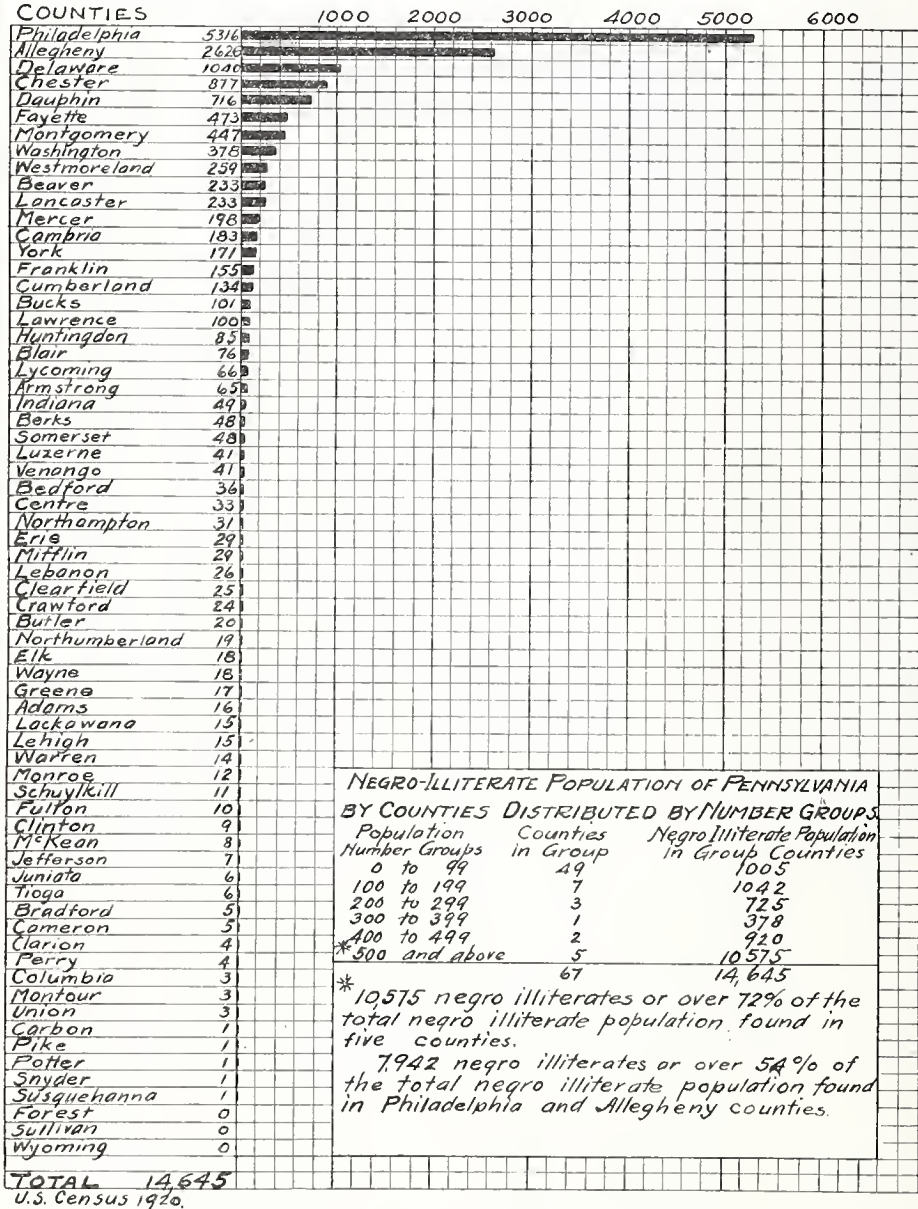
U.S. Census 1920.

AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

1924

Graph X

NEGRO ILLITERACY GRAPH FOR PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES



AGE GROUP 10 YEARS AND OVER.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1924.

IV. THE ALIEN POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

This section dealing with the alien population of Pennsylvania will consist of two sub-sections as follows:

1. The male alien population of Pennsylvania.
2. The female alien population of Pennsylvania.

For obvious reasons, citizenship of foreign-born whites twenty-one years of age and over is treated under the two headings, male and female. Together these two groups show for Pennsylvania a total of 1,274,033 foreign-born whites twenty-one years of age and over. Of this total 708,743, or over 55%, have not been naturalized.

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THE MALE ALIEN POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

Table IX shows by counties the number of male foreign-born, the number naturalized, the number having first papers, the number of aliens, and the number of unknowns of the foreign-born population of Pennsylvania. Table X shows the number of male foreign-born, the number not naturalized, and the rank order of the latter by counties, ranging from 3 not naturalized in Snyder county to 95,206 in Philadelphia county. It should be observed that in the number not naturalized are included all those having first papers only, all aliens, and all unknowns, i. e., all not definitely reported as naturalized.

Graph XI shows the rank order distribution by counties of those not naturalized. Of the 727,190 foreign-born males of Pennsylvania, 424,753, or over 58% have not been naturalized. It is interesting to note that in thirty-one counties of the state there is a total altogether of only 12,024 male aliens as compared with a total for the entire state of 424,753. Graph XI shows 323,519 male aliens or over 76% of the total number of male aliens in the state as found in twelve counties. As would be expected, the male alien population is found highly concentrated in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties with 149,656 male aliens or over 39% of the total male alien population of the state in these two counties alone.

From Graph XI it is evident that a vigorous program of citizenship training and naturalization in twelve counties of the state would greatly reduce our number of male aliens.

Table IX

FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENSHIP—MALE—ABOVE 21 YEARS OF AGE

County	County Seat	Number For. B.	Natural- ized	First Papers	Alien	Unknown
Adams	Gettysburg	94	53	11	20	10
Allegheny	Pittsburgh	132,389	57,939	18,358	50,747	5,345
Armstrong	Kittanning	5,407	1,456	873	2,836	242
Beaver	Beaver	14,680	3,254	1,910	8,913	603
Bedford	Bedford	440	156	33	238	13
Berks	Reading	6,572	2,314	1,530	2,078	650
Blair	Holidaysburg	4,711	2,195	720	1,717	79
Bradford	Towanda	1,011	369	82	381	179
Bucks	Doylestown	4,236	1,731	800	1,447	258
Butler	Butler	4,208	1,252	620	1,912	424
Cambria	Ebensburg	21,833	6,771	3,535	11,211	316
Cameron	Emporium	323	186	23	96	18
Carbon	Mauch Chunk	6,389	1,638	685	3,939	127
Centre	Bellefonte	1,472	563	161	713	35
Chester	West Chester	5,176	1,332	531	2,939	324
Clarion	Clarion	739	356	57	250	76
Clearfield	Clearfield	7,729	3,970	1,019	2,517	223
Clinton	Lock Haven	1,191	650	141	324	76
Columbia	Bloomsburg	1,785	566	451	731	37
Crawford	Meadville	2,030	1,057	204	625	144
Cumberland	Carlisle	394	215	53	73	53
Dauphin	Harrisburg	5,681	1,949	718	2,570	444
Delaware	Media	13,805	5,064	2,178	6,102	461
Elk	Ridgway	3,703	1,693	389	1,343	278
Erie	Erie	11,591	5,308	1,731	3,816	736
Fayette	Uniontown	22,326	5,073	2,376	13,841	1,056
Forest	Tionesta	262	106	20	100	36
Franklin	Chambersburg	208	92	24	59	33
Fulton	McConnellsburg	12	7	1	1	3
Greene	Waynesburg	1,151	185	85	709	82
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	1,193	251	58	809	75
Indiana	Indiana	8,074	1,699	1,368	4,672	335
Jefferson	Brookville	3,869	1,803	536	1,252	278
Juniata	Mifflintown	23	12	1	4	6
Lackawanna	Seranton	33,436	17,072	2,529	12,337	1,458
Lancaster	Lancaster	2,267	1,332	218	560	127
Lawrence	New Castle	8,691	2,576	1,027	4,759	329
Lebanon	Lebanon	1,404	334	170	825	75
Lehigh	Allentown	7,962	2,349	1,049	4,205	359
Luzerne	Wilkes-Barre	46,392	23,036	5,627	16,541	1,188
Lycoming	Williamsport	1,855	1,133	155	384	183
McKean	Smethport	3,553	2,028	250	1,132	143
Mercer	Mercer	9,595	2,792	1,115	4,802	886
Mifflin	Lewistown	464	145	53	245	21
Monroe	Stroudsburg	573	242	58	244	29
Montgomery	Norristown	11,373	4,468	1,369	4,947	539
Montour	Danville	410	196	4	111	99
Northampton	Easton	14,733	3,294	1,608	9,623	208
Northumberland	Sunbury	7,290	4,194	1,132	1,734	230
Perry	New Bloomfield	93	60	9	15	9
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	188,025	92,819	29,628	59,133	6,445
Pike	Milford	304	238	26	36	4
Potter	Coudersport	837	411	41	307	78
Schuylkill	Pottsville	19,972	8,977	3,050	7,717	228
Snyder	Middleburg	15	12	0	0	3
Somerset	Somerset	7,149	1,364	415	5,018	352
Sullivan	Leporte	503	223	50	219	11
Susquehanna	Montrose	1,619	816	202	467	134
Tioga	Wellsboro	1,269	862	63	221	123
Union	Lewisburg	49	31	6	7	5
Venango	Franklin	1,936	902	113	741	180
Warren	Warren	2,792	1,703	209	479	401
Washington	Washington	23,155	6,577	3,622	12,025	931
Wayne	Honesdale	1,295	670	65	362	198
Westmoreland	Greensburg	32,112	9,463	3,465	16,889	2,295
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	280	173	27	52	28
York	York	1,080	630	97	257	96
Totals for State		727,190	302,437	98,734	295,499	30,520

Table X

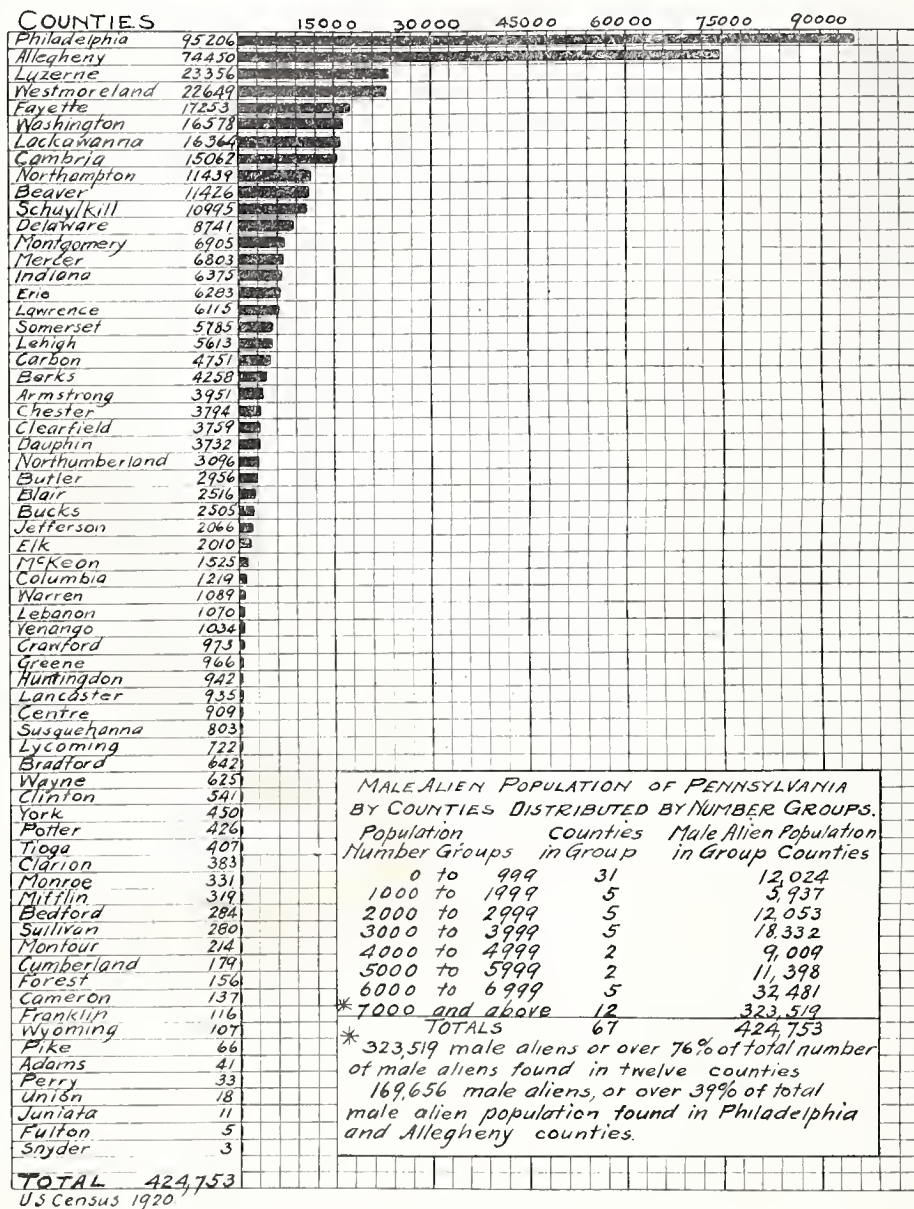
MALE ALIEN POPULATION RANK ORDER FOR PENNSYLVANIA
BY COUNTIES

(Including all not naturalized)

County	Number Foreign- born	Number not Naturalized	Rank Order
Philadelphia	188,025	95,206	1
Allegheny	132,389	74,450	2
Luzerne	46,392	23,356	3
Westmoreland	32,112	22,649	4
Fayette	22,326	17,253	5
Washington	23,155	16,578	6
Lackawanna	33,436	16,364	7
Camhria	21,833	15,062	8
Northampton	14,733	11,439	9
Beaver	14,680	11,426	10
Schuylkill	19,972	10,995	11
Delaware	13,805	8,741	12
Montgomery	11,373	6,905	13
Mercer	9,595	6,803	14
Indiana	8,074	6,375	15
Erie	11,591	6,283	16
Lawrence	8,691	6,115	17
Somerset	7,149	5,785	18
Lehigh	7,962	5,613	19
Carbon	6,339	4,751	20
Berks	6,572	4,258	21
Armstrong	5,407	3,951	22
Chester	5,176	3,794	23
Clearfield	7,729	3,759	24
Dauphin	5,681	3,732	25
Northumberland	7,290	3,096	26
Butler	4,208	2,956	27
Blair	4,711	2,516	28
Bucks	4,236	2,505	29
Jefferson	3,869	2,066	30
Elk	3,703	2,010	31
McKean	3,553	1,525	32
Columbia	1,785	1,219	33
Warren	2,792	1,089	34
Lebanon	1,404	1,070	35
Venango	1,936	1,034	36
Crawford	2,030	973	37
Greene	1,151	966	38
Huntingdon	1,193	942	39
Lancaster	2,267	935	40
Centre	1,472	909	41
Susquehanna	1,619	803	42
Lycoming	1,855	722	43
Bradford	1,011	642	44
Wayne	1,295	625	45
Clinton	1,191	541	46
York	1,080	450	47
Potter	837	426	48
Tioga	1,269	407	49
Clarion	739	383	50
Monroe	573	331	51
Mifflin	464	319	52
Bedford	440	284	53
Sullivan	503	280	54
Montour	410	214	55
Cumberland	394	179	56
Forest	262	156	57
Cameron	323	137	58
Franklin	208	116	59
Wyoming	280	107	60
Pike	304	66	61
Adams	94	41	62
Perry	93	33	63
Union	49	18	64
Juniata	23	11	65
Fulton	12	5	66
Snyder	15	3	67
Totals	727,190	424,753	

Graph XI

MALE ALIEN POPULATION GRAPH FOR PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES



AGE GROUP 21 YEARS AND OVER.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE FEMALE ALIEN POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

Table XI shows by counties the number of female foreign-born, the number naturalized, the number having first papers, the number of aliens, and the number of foreign-born unknowns in Pennsylvania. Table XII shows the number of female foreign-born, the number not naturalized, and the rank order of the latter by counties, ranging from Fulton county with 3, to Philadelphia county with 87,759. As in the preceding sub-section, the number not naturalized includes those having their first papers, those who are aliens, and those listed as unknowns for whom no definite report was made.

Graph XII shows the rank order distribution by counties of those not naturalized. Of the 546,843 foreign-born white females in Pennsylvania who are twenty-one years of age and over, 283,990 or over 51% have not been naturalized. It is noteworthy that this population is rather highly concentrated in a relatively few counties. Thirty-seven counties total together only 11,491, while in nine counties are found 206,452, or over 72% of the total female alien population of the state. Even more striking is the fact that in Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne counties alone are found 149,892 of these, or over 52% of the entire female alien population of the state.

As with the male alien population, the female alien population could be greatly reduced by special attention to about twelve counties of the state as indicated by Graph XII.

Table XI

FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENSHIP—FEMALE—ABOVE 21 YEARS OF AGE

County	County Seat	Number For. B.	Natural- ized	First Papers	Alien	Unknown
Adams	Gettysburg	63	38	0	11	14
Allegheny	Pittsburgh	98,135	51,618	973	40,133	5,411
Armstrong	Kittanning	2,882	1,104	23	1,607	148
Beaver	Beaver	7,203	2,621	77	4,194	311
Bedford	Bedford	297	131	1	161	4
Berks	Reading	4,456	1,735	72	2,265	384
Blair	Hollidaysburg	3,080	1,716	22	1,279	63
Bradford	Towanda	750	368	2	208	172
Bucks	Doylestown	3,350	1,495	38	1,564	253
Butler	Butler	2,664	969	26	1,376	293
Cambria	Ebensburg	13,505	5,342	192	7,782	189
Cameron	Emporium	214	142	1	59	12
Carbon	Mauch Chunk	3,937	1,379	26	2,463	69
Centre	Bellefonte	845	465	3	319	23
Chester	West Chester	3,634	1,285	24	2,007	318
Clarion	Clarion	412	231	0	123	58
Clearfield	Clearfield	5,268	3,166	50	1,800	162
Clinton	Lock Haven	816	502	7	242	65
Columbia	Bloomsburg	1,209	421	10	719	59
Crawford	Meadville	1,653	959	7	470	217
Cumberland	Carlisle	184	113	2	41	28
Dauphin	Harrisburg	3,706	1,586	29	1,737	351
Delaware	Media	9,980	4,665	113	4,582	620
Elk	Ridgway	2,109	1,212	7	642	248
Erie	Erie	8,961	4,554	87	3,505	815
Fayette	Uniontown	12,497	4,009	103	7,864	521
Forest	Tionesta	146	63	0	52	31
Franklin	Chamberburg	161	88	1	51	21
Fulton	McConnellsburg	6	3	0	1	2
Greene	Waynesburg	463	133	10	288	32
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	534	153	1	347	33
Indiana	Indiana	4,224	1,117	24	2,922	161
Jefferson	Brookville	2,812	1,470	17	1,112	213
Juniata	Mifflintown	16	10	1	2	3
Lackawanna	Scranton	26,763	14,920	152	9,706	1,985
Lancaster	Lancaster	1,830	1,228	38	407	157
Lawrence	New Castle	5,505	2,180	47	3,062	216
Lebanon	Lebanon	906	239	11	606	50
Lehigh	Allentown	6,505	2,014	49	4,107	335
Luzerne	Wilkes-Barre	35,458	19,836	330	13,558	1,434
Lycoming	Williamsport	1,427	935	8	308	176
McKean	Smethport	2,540	1,705	7	613	215
Mercer	Mercer	5,056	2,059	31	2,415	551
Mifflin	Lewistown	249	111	6	123	9
Monroe	Stroudsburg	415	242	3	156	14
Montgomery	Norristown	11,324	4,335	152	5,764	1,073
Montour	Danville	338	164	0	46	128
Northampton	Easton	9,883	2,681	80	6,912	210
Northumberland	Sunbury	5,228	3,228	75	1,607	318
Perry	New Bloomfield	61	43	0	12	6
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	173,623	85,864	2,031	75,007	10,721
Pike	Milford	278	223	1	49	5
Potter	Coudersport	526	325	0	155	46
Schuylkill	Pottsville	72,918	6,880	110	5,583	345
Snyder	Middleburg	23	19	0	1	3
Somerset	Somerset	3,865	953	26	2,745	141
Sullivan	Laporte	350	184	0	158	8
Susquehanna	Montrose	1,212	694	10	386	122
Tioga	Wellsboro	996	715	2	175	104
Union	Lewisburg	32	25	0	7	0
Venango	Franklin	1,525	821	4	529	171
Warren	Warren	2,374	1,501	7	473	393
Washington	Washington	14,152	5,228	126	8,229	569
Wayne	Honesdale	991	610	1	189	191
Westmoreland	Greensburg	19,310	7,376	105	10,330	1,499
Wyoming	Thickanoek	230	170	1	42	17
York	York	778	482	4	203	89
Totals for State		546,843	262,853	5,366	246,011	32,613

Table XII

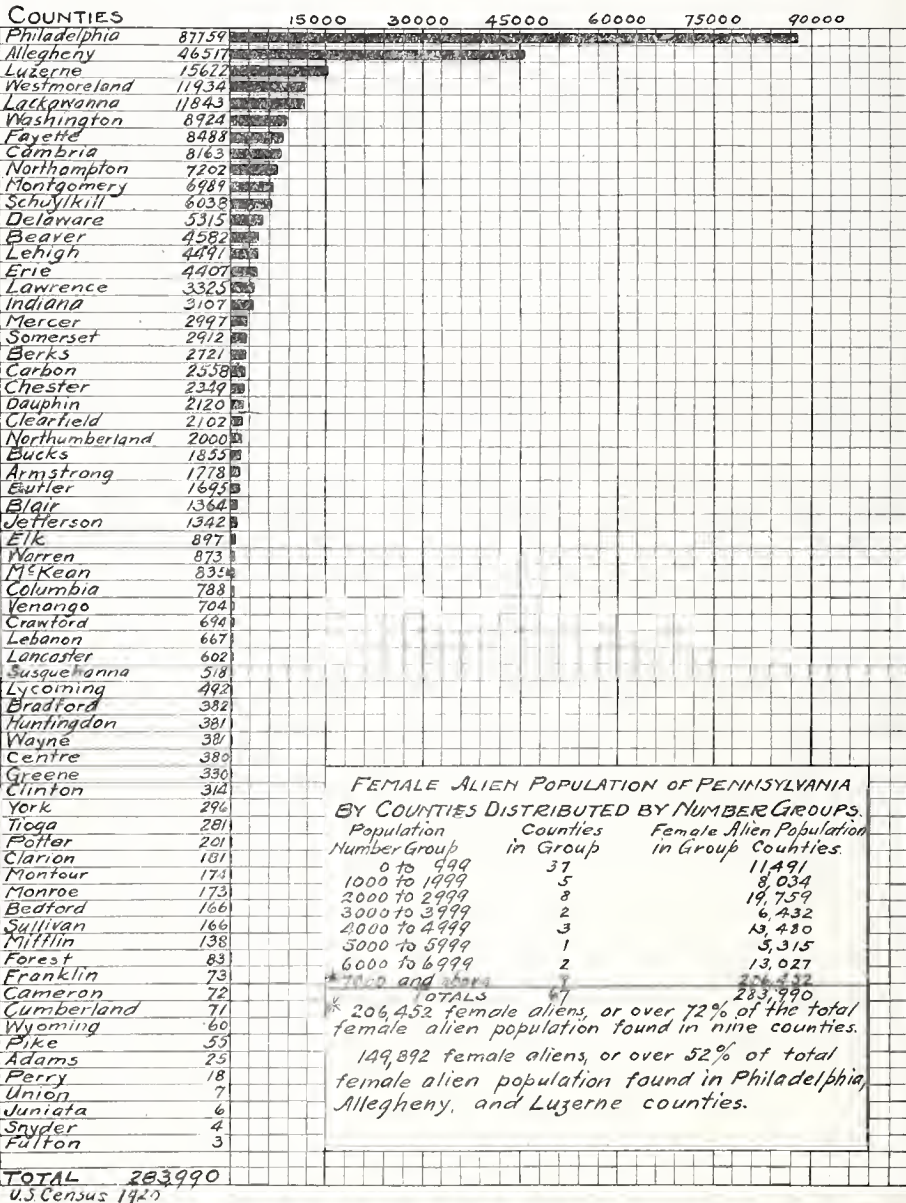
FEMALE ALIEN POPULATION RANK ORDER FOR PENNSYLVANIA
BY COUNTIES

(Including all not Naturalized)

County	Number Foreign- born	Number not Naturalized	Rank Order
Philadelphia	173,623	87,759	1
Allegheny	98,135	46,517	2
Luzerne	35,458	15,622	3
Westmoreland	19,310	11,934	4
Lackawanna	26,763	11,843	5
Washington	14,152	8,924	6
Fayette	12,497	8,488	7
Cambria	13,505	8,163	8
Northampton	9,883	7,202	9
Montgomery	11,324	6,989	10
Schuylkill	12,918	6,038	11
Delaware	9,980	5,315	12
Beaver	7,203	4,582	13
Lehigh	6,505	4,491	14
Erie	8,961	4,407	15
Lawrence	5,505	3,325	16
Indiana	4,224	3,107	17
Mercer	5,056	2,997	18
Somerset	3,865	2,912	19
Berks	4,456	2,721	20
Carbon	3,937	2,558	21
Chester	3,634	2,349	22
Dauphin	3,706	2,120	23
Clearfield	5,238	2,102	24
Northumberland	5,228	2,000	25
Bucks	3,350	1,855	26
Armstrong	2,882	1,778	27
Butler	2,664	1,695	28
Blair	3,080	1,364	29
Jefferson	2,812	1,342	30
Elk	2,109	897	31
Warren	2,374	873	32
McKean	2,540	835	33
Columbia	1,209	788	34
Venango	1,525	704	35
Crawford	1,653	694	36
Lebanon	906	667	37
Lancaster	1,830	602	38
Susquehanna	1,212	518	39
Lycoming	1,427	492	40
Bradford	750	382	41
Huntingdon	534	381	42.5
Wayne	991	381	42.5
Centre	845	380	44
Greene	463	330	45
Clinton	816	314	46
York	778	296	47
Tioga	996	281	48
Potter	526	201	49
Clarion	412	181	50
Montour	338	174	51
Monroe	415	173	52
Bedford	297	166	53.5
Sullivan	350	166	53.5
Mifflin	249	138	55
Forest	146	83	56
Franklin	161	73	57
Cameron	214	72	58
Cumberland	184	71	59
Wyoming	230	60	60
Pike	278	55	61
Adams	63	25	62
Perry	61	18	63
Union	32	7	64
Juniata	16	6	65
Snyder	23	4	66
Fulton	6	3	67
Totals	546,843	283,990	

Graph XII

FEMALE ALIEN POPULATION GRAPH FOR PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES



AGE GROUP 21 YEARS AND OVER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1924

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, certain outstanding facts characterize our non-English-speaking, illiteracy, and alien problems and our immigration and educational policies.

1. The future of the United States as a democracy and of the individual states which comprise it, depends at all times upon the intelligence and ideals of our electorate, and it behooves each state to look well to that program of education upon which it must depend for the inculcation of that knowledge and for the perpetuation of those ideals.

2. Unfortunately the only data relative to our non-English-speaking, illiteracy, and alien problems which are available are those of the federal census. The standards used for determining our non-English-speaking, illiterate, and alien populations represent the absolute minimum in each instance and, therefore, bear little if any relation to a functioning citizenship. There is ample indication that from the standpoint of a functioning literacy the Army Tests showing an illiteracy of practically 25%, are more accurately indicative of our illiteracy than is the census report of 6%.

3. In view of the fact that a comparison of the 1920 census figures with those of 1910 will show only a comparatively small reduction in our illiteracy, and this during a decade marked by greatly increased effort in this field and by greatly diminished immigration, one would conclude that, barring present restriction of immigration, our total illiteracy would continue to increase. Even over this decade which was most auspicious for the reduction of illiteracy, we find our total foreign-born illiteracy increased, in numbers from 1,650,361 to 1,763,743, or in terms of percent from 12.7% to 13.1%. After a decade of intensive effort, certain states found that despite their efforts during a period of sub-normal immigration, foreign-born illiteracy had increased. Witness the following table:

State	1910	1920	Increase in Number of Foreign-Born Illiterates
California -----	74,920	95,592	20,672
New York -----	406,020	425,022	19,002
New Jersey -----	113,502	127,661	14,159
Connecticut -----	53,665	67,265	13,600
Michigan -----	74,800	88,046	13,246
Texas -----	232,940	295,844	12,904
Ohio -----	124,774	131,006	6,232
Illinois -----	163,294	173,987	5,693
Massachusetts -----	141,541	146,607	5,066

Among these states, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, and California were distinctive because of the effort made to reduce illiteracy within their borders.

4. The effort made to establish a literacy test for admission of immigrants has been largely futile. The provisions of the Act of 1917 include so many exceptions that its purpose is defeated. This Act became operative May 5, 1917. The report of the Commissioner General of Immigration shows the following rejections due to illiteracy:

1917— 391
 1918—1,598
 1919—1,456
 1920—1,639

Opposed to these rejections, however, one finds the numbers of illiterates admitted because of exceptions permitted by this Act as follows:

1918— 3,512
 1919— 2,827
 1920—15,094
 1921—27,463

It is obvious that as an instrument for selection, the Act of 1917 does not function.

5. Pennsylvania ranks third among the states in number of those unable to speak English. It ranks third among the states in total illiteracy. It ranks second among the states in number of foreign-born illiterates. Its alien population shows 283,990 females and 424,753 males or a total of 708,743 residents, twenty-one years of age and over who have not been naturalized.

More than this, it should be added that a growing indifference toward the responsibilities of citizenship seems to characterize the attitude of those in the United States who are qualified to vote. The census reports show that in 1896 over 80 per cent of our qualified voters exercised their right to vote. In 1900, 73 per cent of our voters voted, in 1908, 66 per cent voted. In 1912, only 62 per cent voted. In 1920 less than 50 per cent voted.

As for Pennsylvania, there were in the Commonwealth 4,326,734 eligible to vote in 1920. Of this total, only 1,849,692 voted. This shows that 2,477,042 or over 57% of the voters of Pennsylvania failed to assume any responsibility whatever in the popular election of the state.

Also it is worthy of note that at this time twenty-one states of the Union have provided a literacy test for new voters. These laws

vary in the different states as to standards required and mode of administration but in each instance they have as their purpose, the perpetuation of American ideals by means of insuring an intelligent electorate. Until the Assembly of 1925 there seems to have been no attempt in Pennsylvania to provide the safeguard of a literacy test for new voters.

In view of the standing of Pennsylvania among the other states in other fields of educational endeavor, one finds little gratification in the preceding facts and comparisons. In numbers of aliens, of illiterates and of those unable to speak English, the Commonwealth does not occupy a desirable position. Recent legislative provision and administrative organization, however, promise much help in the correction of these conditions which are not at most particularly creditable to our state.

6. It seems regrettable that the only available index of illiteracy, inability to speak English and the alien population in Pennsylvania is the federal census reports. For the alien population these reports are rather dependable. For illiteracy and inability to speak English they are misleading to the casual reader.

The Director of the Census emphasizes the fact that the standards used in determining illiteracy and inability to speak English represent an irreducible minimum. Representative government wherein the destinies of a nation are subject to popular direction, cannot afford to concern itself with an irreducible minimum in Education. Literacy in the United States must mean a functioning literacy, and a functioning literacy means schooling equal at least to third or fourth grade achievement. If an enumeration of illiterates were taken for the United States, with illiteracy determined by fourth-grade achievement, it seems highly probable that the illiteracy of the United States would be found to approximate 25% as found by the Army Tests.

While the task of thus taking the illiteracy and inability-to-speak-English enumeration, on a basis of approximately fourth-grade achievement, would be a long and difficult undertaking, there are obvious arguments in favor of so doing or of not attempting such an enumeration at all. In any event a fair consideration of Pennsylvania's illiteracy and non-English-speaking problems demands that we make generous additions to the numbers reported by the census enumeration.

Obviously, to approximate Pennsylvania's illiteracy from the view point of a functioning literacy, our illiteracy thus determined would be to the census report of 4.6% as 25.3% (the Army Tests figure) is to 6.0% (the Census figure). This proportion would show Pennsylvania's illiteracy determined by a standard of about fourth-

grade achievement to be 19.7%. Likewise, using the same basis, one would have the following proportion.

$$x: 312,699 :: 19.7\%: 4.6\%$$

x equals the total illiteracy of Pennsylvania if determined by standards equivalent to those used in the Army Tests, i. e., approximately fourth to fifth grade achievement. 312,699 is the total illiteracy of Pennsylvania, determined by the census enumeration. Granting a rather even distribution of error, 19.7% represents roughly the illiteracy of Pennsylvania if determined by standards of approximately fourth to fifth-grade achievement as used in the Army Tests. 4.6% represents the illiteracy of Pennsylvania as found by the census enumeration, using the irreducible minimum as a standard for determining illiteracy.

x representing in the above proportion the total illiteracy of Pennsylvania when determined by a standard equivalent approximately to fourth or fifth-grade achievement shows the total illiteracy of Pennsylvania thus determined to be approximately 1,339,167.

It is patent that any literacy represented by third-grade achievement or less tends to revert to illiteracy. America must not be satisfied with anything less than a functioning literacy. Hence, the citizenry of Pennsylvania must accept one million roughly as the number of those within our Commonwealth whose schooling has been insufficient to insure a reasonably intelligent participation in public affairs and a reasonably intelligent discharge of civic duties.

7. Industrially, America can ill afford to tolerate its present illiteracy and inability to speak English. The economic waste incident to an inability to speak English is too great to be overlooked or neglected for any great period of time. Labor turn-over and its inefficiency, accidents and employers' liability, the interpreter system and its cumbersome, costly, temporary and ineffective results, all are directly attributable to our neglect of our illiteracy problem. It is well known that about a decade ago one of our larger industrial organizations operating under the interpreter system found it necessary to employ seventy-five interpreters, each at a salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars per year. For interpretation of orders and instructions, the overhead of this organization carried an extra burden of \$112,500 annually. Soon thereafter, the policy of the executives was changed from interpretation to education. A school was organized and the immigrant workmen were taught English within the plant. Within two years, labor turn-over had been reduced far beyond expectations, accidents had decreased in number almost incredibly, and the need for interpretation was reduced to a minimum. One cannot see at most, in the cost of this school, more than fifty per cent of the original cost of the interpreter system.

In addition to instruction in English, training for citizenship was also provided. Familiar with our language, informed as to our purpose and our government, acquainted with our customs, these newcomers became intelligent workmen and stable residents, contented with the field of opportunity which was theirs, and loyal to their firm and to the country they had chosen,—efficient producers for their company and an asset to their community and state and to our nation.

America is over-equipped industrially for home consumption at least 35%. This means that America must sell about 25% of its production abroad. Competition in the international market is sufficiently keen to warrant our industries in eliminating the wasteful overhead of illiteracy and inability to speak English. Industrially, the dividends from instruction in English and citizenship are immediately possible in the form of actual dollars and cents.

8. It is a question whether any program of adult education can be administered effectively until this phase of education has been fully recognized as an integral part of the state program of public instruction. Local enthusiasm working disparately will tend to reduce the total illiteracy of our state, but an appreciable reduction can be effected only by a united effort of all school districts in a constructive program in which the experience and judgement of the entire state is co-ordinated and made available to the entire state.

Acting upon this conviction, the Department of Public Instruction has seen fit to gather together by means of a state wide adult education conference the best judgment of the state as to our problems of adult education, and as to ways and means of solving them. At no small personal sacrifice in time, energy and money, representatives of over fifty leading educational, religious, industrial, labor, patriotic, civic and welfare organizations throughout the state met at Harrisburg, in September, 1924, and gave two full days of serious consideration to the needs of adult education within the state, and to the essentials of a state program of adult education which would get results. From this conference came definite, far-reaching recommendations representing the best thought of the leaders in this field of education throughout the Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the recommendations of this conference, the Department of Public Instruction formulated and sponsored certain bills during the legislative assembly of 1925, representing the beginning of a state program of adult education in which illiteracy, inability to speak English, and the assimilation and naturalization of our alien population are given definite consideration.

The approach of the 1925-26 school year finds those interested in the reduction of illiteracy and the number of unnaturalized residents, with the following legislative advantages:

(1) Provision for the organization of public school classes in English and citizenship for immigrants and native illiterates has been made for all communities where twenty or more residents, over sixteen years of age, make written application to the board of school directors for such instruction. Patriotic and civic organizations will find ample opportunity under this law, for service in assisting the public schools in enrollment of pupils and the organization of English and citizenship classes.

(2) To protect boards of school directors against the wastefulness of organizing and opening extension classes in English and citizenship for novelty seekers who would soon withdraw from such study, such boards are permitted, when they care to do so, to exact a deposit fee of a sum not to exceed Five Dollars, (\$5.00), from each applicant as a guarantee of good faith. This deposit fee, when exacted, however, is to be returned at the end of the term of instruction, to each applicant who has attended seventy-five per cent or more of the class sessions of the term. Industrial and labor organizations interested in the personal and economic loss incident to labor turn-over, accidents, interpretation, and general inefficiency due to a lack of a knowledge of English, will find abundant means of reducing this unnecessary overhead, in the enrollment of pupils for such classes within their organizations.

(3) Further provision has been made for reimbursement of school districts for expense incurred in conducting English and citizenship classes. House Bill, Number 1632, approved in final passage during the closing days of the 1925 assembly, amended the Edmonds Act to include reimbursement for English and citizenship classes on the same percentum bases as the several classes of school districts are now reimbursed for day-school classes. The annual report will include hereafter, a statement of the number of extension teachers employed exclusive of night-school vocational instructors, the certificates held by each, and the salary paid each during the preceding school year. Upon the basis of these reports, reimbursement for extension classes including English and citizenship will be included in the budget to be prepared for the assembly of 1927. Beginning with the June payment of 1927, school districts will be reimbursed for extension classes in connection with the regular semi-annual reimbursement required by the Edmonds Act.

The sum total of illiteracy and inability to speak English within the Commonwealth is the aggregate of illiteracy and inability to speak English in the school districts of the state. The state's problem is the sum of the school districts' problems. While 69% of our inability to speak English is found in ten counties, and 66% of our illiteracy is found in nine counties, certain districts of nearly every county of the state need and should have instruction in both English and citizenship. Rural sections sparsely populated contain their relative quota of those illiterate and unable to speak English, and these constitute a problem difficult to solve. For the greater part, however, the size of our problem in this field is due to contributions of certain sections of our cities and boroughs and to mining and other industrial towns of the state where the numbers of those illiterate and unable to speak English are sufficiently great to insure the organization of classes without incurring an unwarranted expense for the benefit to be derived therefrom.

The results achieved within the Commonwealth during past years in teaching English and in training for citizenship have been great indeed. For a decade effective systems of night schools have been conducted by our larger cities and boroughs. Great credit is due the leaders in this work and the members of boards of school directors, whose farsightedness has provided these educational opportunities for the immigrant and for the unschooled native. It is fortunate indeed that the state has seen fit to lend its encouragement and support to so worthy an effort, giving it recognition as an integral part of the program of public instruction of the Commonwealth.

The cost of conducting one class in English for a term of twenty weeks, three sessions per week of two hours each should not exceed \$375. If the school districts of the Commonwealth not attempting English and citizenship work at this time, were to organize on the average one of such classes each, the number of immigrants and native illiterates within the state, including present enrollment, drawn to the study of English and citizenship, would exceed 75,000. Such a program born of a sense of personal civic responsibility would soon definitely reduce our illiteracy and our inability to speak English in a manner creditable to the Commonwealth. What shall be done about it? The answer must come from the citizenry of Pennsylvania generally and from boards of school directors specifically, upon whom rests the responsibility of weighing essentials in public instruction.

In any event, the 1925 assembly has opened the way for constructive effort in assimilating our foreign-born and in safeguarding American principles and American institutions by insuring a safer

direction of civic affairs at the hands of a more intelligent electorate. For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, definite provision for adult education has been written into the school law of the Commonwealth.

For further information, please address

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